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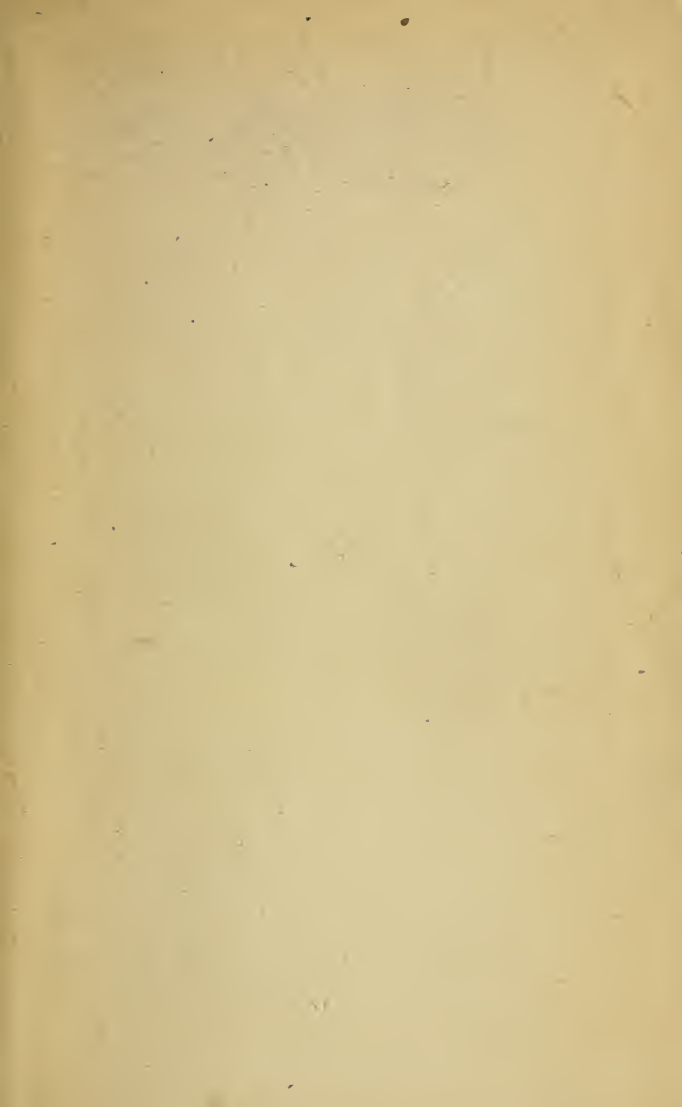
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CAESAR BOOK II

A.C. LIDDELL M.A.









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EDITED BY E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

Classical Master at St. Paul's School

CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO

BOOK II



ROMAN ARMY MARCHING OUT OF WINTER QUARTERS (from Trajan's Column).

J. C. W. W. W. W. W.

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C. IULII CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

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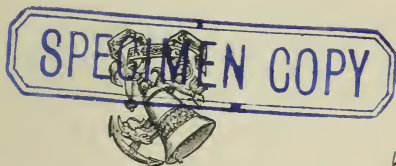
EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

A. C. LIDDELL, M.A.

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
ASSISTANT MASTER IN THE NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL



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PREFACE

IN preparing the notes I have frequently consulted the editions of Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Brown, and Messrs. Allen and Greenough; for the Introduction on the Roman Army I am specially indebted to Kraner's edition (1898). The two battle-plans are taken from A. Van Kampen's Caesar maps. For the Life of Caesar I have referred to Dr. Smith's *Dictionary* and Mr. Froude's *Caesar*.

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IN THE TIME OF CAESAR



INTRODUCTION



I. LIFE OF CAESAR.

His birth and early days. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR was born on July 12, B.C. 102 or 100. Though himself of an aristocratic family, he was closely connected with the popular party by the marriage of his father's sister Julia with the great Marius; and though, after Marius's death in B.C. 86, some of his own relations were murdered by the Marians, he kept to the popular side, and even married (in B.C. 83) Cornelia the daughter of Cinna, one of the chief opponents of the dictator Sulla, the leader of the aristocratic party. Sulla ordered him to divorce Cornelia, but he refused point-blank, and in consequence lost the priesthood, conferred upon him by Marius in B.C. 87, his wife's dowry and his own fortune, and was obliged to leave Rome and go into hiding. The dictator was with difficulty induced to pardon him, and in doing so observed: 'That boy will one day be the ruin of the aristocracy, for there are many Mariuses in him.'

His first experience of warfare. In B.C. 81, Caesar served his first campaign, and the next year was present at the siege of Mytilene, which held out against Rome at the conclusion of the first war against Mithridates. Here

he gained the civic crown, a distinction regarded by the Romans as we regard the Victoria Cross nowadays, and conferred for saving the life of a fellow citizen. Two years later, while campaigning in Cilicia, he heard of Sulla's death, and immediately returned to Rome.

Life at Rome from B. C. 78 to 76. Refusing for the present to attach himself conspicuously to either party, he did as most young men did who wished to enter political life and make a name for themselves, and appeared as the champion of the oppressed provincials. In this case it was the Macedonians who were complaining of the extortions of their late governor Dolabella. Dolabella was defended by the most celebrated pleaders of the day, and naturally Caesar was unsuccessful, but he gained considerable fame by the prosecution. Partly because he had made enemies among the aristocrats by this accusation, and partly with the intention of improving his oratory, he left Rome in the winter of B. C. 76, to study at Rhodes with a celebrated teacher called Apollonius Molo.

Adventure with pirates. As he was crossing the Aegean, he was captured off Miletus, near the island of Pharmacusa, by pirates, who swarmed in the Mediterranean at that time. They detained him for six weeks, till he succeeded in raising the required ransom of fifty talents, or about £12,000; but immediately he regained his liberty he collected some ships at Miletus, returned to the island, seized his captors, and took them off to Pergamus, where they were convicted and crucified. He then resumed his journey to Rhodes, and spent some time there studying under Apollonius. On the outbreak of the second Mithridatic War (B. C. 74) he crossed into Asia and collected troops on his own authority, repulsed

Mithridates' general, and returned to Rome the same year, having been elected pontifex in his absence.

Public life from B. C. 74 to 61. On his return to Rome he threw in his lot with the great Pompey, who was then nearly at the height of his power. In B.C. 68 he was elected to the quaestorship and was sent into Spain, and in the next year Cornelia died, and Caesar took for his second wife Pompey's cousin Pompeia. In the same year he supported the proposal of Gabinius to confer on Pompey the command of the war against the pirates, and in B.C. 66 he supported the Manilian law by which the Mithridatic War was entrusted to Pompey. In B.C. 65 he was elected curule aedile, and he won for himself unbounded popularity by the lavish way in which he spent his money (or rather money which he borrowed for the purpose) on the public games and buildings. The next two years Caesar spent in actively helping to put an end to the supremacy of the aristocratic party, and to restrain some of the abuses of the power of the Senate, which Sulla had created. In B.C. 63 he defeated two leading aristocrats in the contest for the office of *pontifex maximus*; and shortly after he was elected praetor for the following year.

The conspiracy of Catiline, B. C. 63. Then came the discovery of Catiline's conspiracy. The scheme was that all debts should be cancelled, the wealthiest citizens proscribed, and all offices of honour and value divided among the conspirators. It is unnecessary to relate here how Cicero detected the plot and nipped it in the bud; anyhow the plot was suppressed, and the aristocracy thought this a good chance of getting rid of the man who had proved himself such a thorn in their side, and urged Cicero to include Caesar's name in the list of those

whom he considered guilty. But this Cicero refused to do, either at the time or later¹. In the debate respecting the punishment of the conspirators Caesar, while admitting their guilt, opposed their execution, contending that it was contrary to the Roman constitution to put a Roman citizen to death ; but in spite of his opposition they were condemned and executed.

Caesar praetor in B.C. 62, and proprætor in B. C. 61². In the year 62 Caesar was elected praetor. Though this year was not marked by any striking events, yet in it he showed clearly the stuff he was made of. The tribune Metellus gave notice of a bill for recalling Pompey to Rome with his army, that Roman citizens might be protected from being illegally put to death. Caesar strongly supported the motion ; the Senate retaliated by suspending (quite illegally, of course) Metellus and Caesar from their offices. The former fled to Pompey : Caesar continued to preside in the praetor's court, but the Senate sent lictors to drag him from his seat. Two days afterwards the Senate saw they had gone too far, offered him a humble apology, and restored him to his office. In B.C. 61 he went as proprætor to Spain, where for the first time as a commander he had the opportunity of displaying his genius for war. He subdued the rebellious tribes, reorganized the administration of the province, and sent home large sums of money to the treasury,

¹ The historian Mommsen, though a great admirer of Caesar, gives many reasons for thinking that both he and Crassus were accomplices in the plot.

² Consuls and praetors after their year of office had their power continued (*imperium prorogare*), and under the title of proconsul or proprætor were sent out to govern one of the military provinces.

besides enriching both his soldiers and himself, the latter an important matter in view of the vast debts he had incurred during his aedileship.

Elected consul: the First Triumvirate. Caesar returned to Rome in the summer of B. C. 60, and his own popularity and Pompey's interest secured his election to the consulship for the following year; while the aristocrats succeeded in getting a nominee of their own, named Bibulus, elected as his colleague, in the hope that he would act as a check upon Caesar. Shortly after this was formed the famous coalition between Caesar, Pompey and Crassus, known as the First Triumvirate. The aristocratic party in the Senate had offended Pompey by refusing to ratify his acts in Asia and to assign the lands which he had promised to his veterans; the capitalists, whom Crassus represented, were angry at the severe way in which they were being treated with regard to the farming of the taxes; they had bought the taxes of Asia at an extravagantly high rate, and the Senate insisted that they should stick to their bargain. The triumvirs agreed among themselves that Pompey should have his acts in Asia ratified and obtain the land for his soldiers; that Crassus should secure for the capitalists a remission of part of their tax-farming payment; and that Caesar should have the governorship of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum. About the same time Caesar united himself still more closely to Pompey by giving him his daughter Julia in marriage.

Caesar proconsul in Gaul, B. C. 58-49. On the motion of the tribune Vatinius, a bill was passed conferring on Caesar the provinces agreed on for five years, with three legions; and the Senate added to his government the province of Transalpine Gaul, with another legion, for

five years also. His first campaign (B.C. 58) was against the Helvetii, a tribe to the north of the Lake of Geneva, whom he utterly crushed in two battles; and later in the same year he defeated Ariovistus and his Germans, and drove them back across the Rhine. The year B.C. 57 was occupied with the Belgic War; B.C. 56 with the campaign against the Vēnēti; in B.C. 55 came the defeat of the Germans on the Mosa (Meuse), and the first invasion of Britain; in B.C. 54 the second invasion of Britain, and the rising in northern Gaul, by which the Romans only just escaped a serious disaster; as it was, a legion under two of Caesar's *legati* was cut to pieces. In the next year (B.C. 53) occurred the campaign against the Nervii and Trevēri; and in B.C. 52 the general insurrection under Vercingetorix, with the suppression of which the opposition of the Gauls came practically to an end, after eight years of war, though it was not till the beginning of the year B.C. 50 that the whole of Gaul finally submitted.

The conference at Lucca, B. C. 56. At the beginning of B.C. 56 a misunderstanding had arisen between Pompey and Crassus, and Caesar arranged a meeting at Lucca—a town on the frontier of Cisalpine Gaul—where he reconciled them; and it was arranged that Pompey and Crassus should be consuls for B.C. 55, and that afterwards as proconsuls they should have for their provinces the two Spains and Syria respectively, and after their term of office should continue as proconsuls for five years each; while they, on their part, agreed to get Caesar's proconsulship prolonged for five years more.

Rupture between Caesar and Pompey. Before long, however, two events occurred which made a great difference in the relations between Caesar and Pompey: the

first was the death (in B. C. 54) of Julia, Caesar's daughter and Pompey's wife; the second the death of Crassus in Mesopotamia, in B. C. 53. After this Pompey and Caesar were left alone as leaders, and it began to be borne in upon the former that Caesar, by his brilliant victories in Gaul, was gaining such popularity and so strong a position in the eyes of the people that he himself was becoming only the second person in the state. Accordingly he began to take steps to increase his own power and influence, and to ingratiate himself with the aristocracy. In the year B. C. 53 party feeling ran very high, and the disturbances became so violent that at the beginning of the next year Pompey was made sole consul to restore order. When his consulship expired, instead of going to Spain he still stayed on in Italy, collecting and organizing forces for the struggle which was now plainly inevitable.

The civil war. Caesar's government of Gaul would expire at the end of B. C. 49, and he therefore resolved to obtain the consulship for B. C. 48; for otherwise he would have become a private citizen with no army, and be liable to prosecution—the very thing which Pompey and the senatorial party desired. They had already proposed that Caesar should lay down his command, since the Gallic war was over; this Caesar declared himself willing to do, if Pompey would do the same. In January, B. C. 49, after a violent debate the motion was carried, that 'Caesar should disband his army by a certain day or be regarded as an enemy of the state.' As soon as Caesar heard of this resolution he called together the legion he had with him at Ravenna and set his case before them. Finding them quite willing to support him, he set out with this one legion and ordered the others, which were still in Transalpine Gaul, to follow. His march through

northern Italy was like a triumphal progress, and he met with practically no opposition. Pompey and the senatorial party in alarm retired first to Brundisium and thence to Greece. Caesar for want of ships did not follow them till the next year, but in the meantime went to Spain and within forty days defeated Pompey's lieutenants and a powerful army in that country. On the fourth of January, B. C. 48, he crossed over to Greece, and in the following August utterly defeated Pompey's army at Pharsalia in Thessaly.

Caesar's last years. Though Pompey himself was murdered in Egypt shortly after Pharsalia, his supporters were not finally crushed till the battle of Thapsus, April, B. C. 46, and Caesar returned to Rome in July of the same year. He was now emperor in all but name; he assumed as his praenomen the title of Imperator (commander-in-chief), a title which had hitherto belonged only to the general in the field; besides this, he was made dictator for life, and was granted censorial and tribunician power for life also. Of his legislative measures we have no space to speak here; but one important change which he made should be mentioned, viz., his reformation of the calendar, to which we owe our present division of the year.

His death, B. C. 44. At the beginning of the year 44 a conspiracy against his life was formed by no less than sixty senators, most of them men whom Caesar had not only forgiven for having taken sides against him in the civil war, but had even raised to rank and honour. They pretended that they were animated by motives of patriotism, and were restoring the state to liberty in getting rid of the despot: but there was only one of them, Marcus Brutus, whose motives will bear inspection.

Anyhow, these 'patriots' succeeded in their bloody design, and Caesar was assassinated at a meeting of the Senate on the Ides (15th) of March, B.C. 44.

His personal appearance. Caesar was in person tall and slightly built, and of a fair complexion; his eyes were dark, his lips full, and his forehead wide and high. He was always closely shaven; his hair was thin, and towards the end of his life he was partly bald, and the historian Suetonius says that on this account he much appreciated the right of always wearing a laurel wreath, which the Senate bestowed upon him. He was athletic and an adept in all out-of-door exercises, especially riding.

Caesar as soldier. It is as a soldier first of all that we think of Caesar. Though he only became a soldier by accident, yet there are few, if any, commanders who have shown greater military genius. Other great generals (Alexander the Great, for instance, Hannibal, Bonaparte) have distinguished themselves at a much earlier age than Caesar, but the remarkable thing about him is that until he was forty he had seen practically nothing of warfare, and yet he appears all at once as one of the world's greatest soldiers. With regard to the Gallic Wars one is perhaps tempted to think that there he had only a horde of semi-savage barbarians to contend against; but we must remember that the conquest of Gaul was effected by quite a small force, which was worked with the precision of a machine. 'Men whose nominal duty was merely to fight were engineers, architects, mechanics of the highest order. In a few hours they could extemporize an impregnable fortress on an open hill side: they bridged the Rhine in a week and built a fleet in a month. This perfect machine was

composed of human beings, who required supplies of tools and arms, and clothes and food and shelter, and for all these it depended on the forethought of its commander. Countries entirely unknown had to be surveyed; routes had to be laid out; the depths and courses of rivers, the character of mountain passes, had all to be ascertained. Yet Caesar was only once defeated when personally present. He was rash, but with a calculated rashness which the event never failed to justify. . . . Yet he was singularly careful of his soldiers; he never exposed them to unnecessary danger, and the Roman loss in the campaigns in Gaul was astonishingly slight. In discipline he was lenient to ordinary faults: mutiny and desertion only he never overlooked. And thus no general was ever loved more by, or had greater power over, the army which served under him. When the civil war began and Labienus left him, he told all his officers who had served under Pompey that they were free to follow if they wished. Not another man forsook him¹.

Caesar as writer. Caesar was the author of many works, but the only ones which have come down to us are his seven books of *Commentarii* (literally 'note-books' or 'journals'), relating the history of the wars in Gaul (the eighth was added by another hand), and three books containing an account of the early part of the Civil War. Probably they were originally in the form of notes jotted down in a diary in the course of his campaigns, and worked up into their present form while he was in winter quarters. 'In his composition, as in his actions, Caesar is entirely simple. He indulges in no images, no laboured descriptions, no conventional reflexions. The actual fact of things stands out as it

¹ Mr. Froude's *Caesar*.

really was, interpreted by the calmest intelligence, and described with unexaggerated feeling. No military narrative has approached the history of the war in Gaul. Nothing is written down which could be dispensed with; nothing is left untold. . . . About himself and his own exploits there is not one word of self-complacency or self-admiration. In his writings, as in his life, Caesar is always the same—direct and straightforward. . . . The *Commentaries*, as an historical narrative, are as far superior to any other Latin composition of the kind as the person of Caesar himself stands out among his contemporaries¹.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

By the word 'province' is meant a sphere of duty, especially that assigned to a consul or praetor, within which he exercised his *imperium*. The Senate decided which provinces were to be consular, which praetorian²; and when the consuls and praetors had completed their year of office at Rome, they proceeded as proconsuls and propraeors to their province, and stayed there for a year unless, as frequently happened, it was found necessary to prolong (*prorogare*) their *imperium*. The supply of money, troops, ships, and subordinates, was settled by the Senate. Besides commanding the troops and having the right to make levies (*delectus*) for military service, the governor had also jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases. The provincials had no means of protecting themselves against oppression and ill-treatment till the

¹ Mr. Froude's *Caesar*.

² Provinces where an army was necessary were usually assigned to a proconsul, those which were quiet to a praetor.

governor's term of office came to an end, after which they could lodge a complaint before the Senate. Each governor took with him a *quaestor*, as financial secretary, a certain number of *legati* to assist him in his duties, a circle of personal friends, and a large staff of clerks.

Caesar's province. It has already been said that Caesar had assigned to him, as his province or provinces, Illyricum and the two Gauls, Cisalpine and Transalpine. (1) Illyricum, the strip of country on the east of the Adriatic, including Istria and Dalmatia, had been made a province in B.C. 167, and since that time there had been several wars there. That it was even now looked upon as likely to be troublesome is shown by the fact that three out of Caesar's four legions were sent to the colony of Aquileia; but during his government he only visited it for the purpose of holding the yearly assizes (*conventus*). (2) By Cisalpine Gaul was meant the northern part of Italy, lying between the river Rubicon and the Alps. It was divided into nearly equal halves by the river Padus, and these halves were sometimes called Gallia Transpadana and Gallia Cispadana; the people of the latter, since the Social War in B.C. 89, had possessed the full rights of Roman citizenship, those of the former partial rights. The whole district had become so Romanized, and was so filled with Roman citizens, that though it still remained a province it became known as *Gallia Togata*, as distinguished from Gaul beyond the Alps. (3) The Transalpine Gaul of Caesar was the country included between the Rhone and the Lake of Geneva on the north, the Alps on the east, the Cevennes and the Garonne on the west, and the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees on the south. It had been made a province in B.C. 118, and was known

specially as 'the Province' (*Provincia*), whence the modern name Provence. In this the Greek colony of Massilia (Marseilles) had long been a centre of civilization and commerce, and by the time of Caesar's governorship the province was almost completely Romanized.

III. GAUL AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Gaul proper, as distinguished from the Roman provinces, is divided by Caesar into three parts: in the south-west, Aquitania, lying between the Garonne and the Pyrenees; in the centre, Celtic Gaul, extending from the Seine to the Garonne, and including western Switzerland; and in the north, Belgic Gaul, from the Seine to the mouth of the Rhine.

In very early times, about B.C. 400, various Gallic tribes had crossed the Alps and occupied the lands of northern Italy about the valley of the Padus (Po). Later immigrants from Gaul had to go further south and east, and one tribe, the Senōnes, under their king Brennus, had, in B.C. 391, attacked the Etruscan town of Clusium. In the next year they continued their march southward, utterly defeated the Romans at the disastrous battle of the Allia, about eleven miles from Rome, after which they sacked and burned Rome itself, and then withdrew again to their own land in northern Italy. Again, in B.C. 367, they made another invasion, but were driven back by Camillus, and in 361 they penetrated as far as Campania. On this occasion it was Titus Manlius Torquatus who defeated them, as did C. Sulpicius in 358. The next invasion was in B.C. 349, when they were scattered by L. Furius Camillus, a son of their conqueror nearly twenty years before. From this time till the third Samnite war, in B.C. 298, the Romans were free from

Gallic inroads. In that year, however, the Senonian Gauls entered into a league with the Etrurians, Umbrians and Samnites, but at the battle of Sentinum, B. C. 295, the coalition was crushed. The Senones made one more invasion, in B. C. 283, and defeated the Romans at Arretium. This was their last attempt; for the Roman consul, Dolabella, marched into their territory and almost annihilated the tribe, and the colony of Sena Gallica was founded to insure their good behaviour for the future. Their fate alarmed their neighbours the Boii, and these swept down upon Etruria, only to be crushed at Lake Vadimo (B. C. 283). Again, the land had rest for fifty years; but in B. C. 232 nearly all the Gallic tribes in the north of Italy, headed by the Boii and Insubres, alarmed by a proposal to divide part of their lands among Roman citizens, entered into a league and attacked the Romans, who won a great victory over them at Telamon, near the coast of Etruria (B. C. 225). After this the Romans determined thoroughly to secure these troublesome districts, by planting fortresses and colonies like Placentia and Cremona, and, by carrying the great military road, the Via Flaminia, to Ariminum, to keep open communication with the Gallic territory. But their purpose was frustrated by the outbreak of the Second Punic War, in which the sympathies of the Gauls were naturally with Hannibal, and their hostility continued even after that war was at an end; and the Boii, the Insubres, and the Ligurians kept up a stubborn resistance to their conquerors, till in the year B. C. 191 Scipio Nasica finally subdued the Boii, and in 181 Aemilius Paullus brought about the submission of most of the Ligurian tribes. From about this time Cisalpine Gaul was treated as a province. In B. C. 125, or thereabouts, a struggle for the

supremacy of Celtic Gaul broke out between the Aedui and their neighbours and rivals, the Arverni. The Aedui appealed to Rome for help, and the Arverni were defeated first by Fabius Maximus, and again by Cn. Domitius (B.C. 121)¹. The result of these wars was the creation of the province of Gallia Transalpina in B.C. 118. But in the year B.C. 113 a horde of German barbarians, the Cimbri, suddenly appeared, and after subduing some of the Celtic cantons began to threaten the Roman province. In B.C. 105 they won a great victory over the Romans at Arausio on the Rhone, and a year or two later were joined by their kinsmen, the Teutons. Marius, however, at Aquae Sextiae (Aix), in B.C. 102, and Q. Catulus at Vercellae, B.C. 101, put an end to this invasion, which created the wildest alarm at Rome. Thirty years later the Sequāni in central Gaul, who were at the head of the anti-Roman party, made an attempt to destroy Roman influence, and to humble the Aedui. The Sequāni got the support of the German prince Ariovistus, who crossed the Rhine with 15,000 men, and after a long war the Aedui had to submit to become tributary to the Sequāni. The Aedui had sent to Rome for help, but none had been given, and Ariovistus even managed to get himself recognized by the Senate as a 'friend and ally.' The result of the Romans' supineness was that Ariovistus set about extending his power over the whole of Gaul. His success roused other German tribes, and from the source of the Rhine to the Atlantic ocean the whole line of the Rhine was threatened by them. Lastly, the Helvetii, who

¹ This is noticeable as the first occasion on which Rome interfered in the politics of Gaul proper.

occupied the district between Basle and Geneva, formed the resolution of evacuating their territory, partly in the hope of finding a better settlement, partly to escape from the constant pressure of the Germans to the east of them. If their scheme were carried out their land would, of course, fall to the Germans, and there seemed every prospect of another German invasion of Italy, like that of the Cimbri and Teutons at the end of the second century, B.C. It was at this moment that Caesar entered on his province. His army consisted of four veteran legions (the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth), and he had the right to fill up his legions, or form new ones, from the population of his provinces. Indeed, his first step, on hearing that the Helvetii were in movement, was to raise two new legions. 'He had no definite instructions; to one who was discerning and courageous these were implied in the circumstances with which he had to deal¹.' We are not here concerned with the details of the first campaign; it has already been stated that the Helvetii were defeated and forced to return home, and that in the second part of the same summer Ariovistus was driven with the remnants of his army back across the Rhine.

The campaign against the Belgae, B.C. 57. After the first campaign all central Gaul submitted to Rome, while the districts along the upper and middle Rhine were rendered safe from German invasions. But the Gallic tribes in the north, called the Belgae, were alarmed by the news of the Roman victories, and felt that now or never they must strike a blow for their own independence; they did not want the Romans, any more than the Germans, to settle permanently among them. The

* ¹ Mommsen.

Belgae were themselves of German origin, and had in ancient times migrated from across the Rhine. Caesar learnt while in Italy that they were mustering and combining, and at once enrolled two new legions (the thirteenth and fourteenth, which brought his force up to eight legions in all) and sent them across the Alps, himself following shortly after. It is at this point that the second book opens.

Character of the Belgae. Besides what he says of the Belgae in ch. xiv, Caesar gives a description of them in Bk. i. 1, where he says: 'Of all the tribes of Gaul, the Belgae are by far the bravest, because they are furthest away from the civilization and refinement of the Province, and because traders very rarely make their way among them and import articles that tend to enfeeble their character, and also because they are nearest to the Germans who live across the Rhine and are incessantly at war with them.'

IV. THE ROMAN ARMY.

The legion. From the reign of Servius Tullius (B. C. 578-534) every Roman citizen who possessed a certain amount of property was required to serve in the army and provide his own equipment; only the very poorest were excused from service. The richest men served as cavalry, those who were not rich enough to be horsemen as infantry. In the time of Camillus (B. C. 406) pay (*stipendium*) was given to all soldiers, and a new cavalry instituted not chosen by wealth. Marius (B. C. 102) abolished property qualifications altogether and enlisted any citizen who was willing to serve, and after the citizenship was given to all Italians in B. C. 89 there

were so many poor men ready to become soldiers that the upper and middle classes were no longer called upon, though they remained liable for service. Of the formation of the army in early times not much is known, but from the time of Camillus the legion was drawn up in three lines: the first of 1,200 young men, called *hastati*; the second of 1,200 men in the prime of life, *principes*; the third of 600 veterans, *triarii*. Besides these there were 1,200 *vēlites*, light-armed skirmishers. The first three classes were all armed alike with helmet, sword, greaves, cuirass and lance, and each line consisted of ten maniples, and each manipule of two centuries commanded by two centurions. Of the 1,200 *vēlites*, twenty were allotted to each century. Hence a legion would consist of—

Hastati¹:

10 maniples of 120 men = 20 centuries of 60 men = 1200

Principes:

10 maniples of 120 men = 20 centuries of 60 men = 1200

Triarii:

10 maniples of 60 men = 20 centuries of 30 men = 600

Vēlites: at 20 to each century = 1200

4200

To each legion also was attached 300 cavalry, divided into ten squadrons (*turmae*) of thirty men each, each *turma* under three decurions and three under-officers (*optiones*).

¹ These names are derived from an earlier formation, for the *hastati* were not armed with a *hasta*, as their name implies; nor did the *principes* fight in the front line.

Besides this levy of citizens, the Italian allies provided a contingent of at least an equal number of infantry and three times as many cavalry. The allied infantry fought on the wings and was divided into twenty cohorts.

The reforms of Marius (B. C. 106-102). Finding that an adequate army could no longer be raised according to the old system, Marius, as has been said, abolished the property qualification, and the army now became an army of mercenary soldiers armed and paid by the state. From this time all the soldiers of the legion were armed alike, while the *vêlites* were done away with, their place being taken by light-armed auxiliary troops. A further change made by Marius was the arrangement by cohorts instead of by maniples. The legion was now divided into ten cohorts, in each of which were three maniples of *hastati*, *principes* and *triarii*, and each manipule contained two centuries. The names *hastati*, etc., after this merely had reference to the relative rank of the centurions, the officers in command of a century (*centuria*, or more commonly *ordo*).

Number of men in a legion. Nominally the number of men in a legion in Caesar's time was 6,000, but Caesar's would rarely contain more than 3,500 or 3,600; still, whatever the strength of the legion, the number of cohorts was always ten, so that each cohort would consist of, on the average, 360 men, each manipule of 120.

Names of the legions. The legions were numbered according to the order of their enrolment, *prima*, *secunda*, and so on, and they also had special names, given them from various causes; sometimes from the place of levy, as v. Urbana; or from the place where a victory had been gained, as iv. Scythica; or from some distinguishing quality, as vi. Victrix, xxi. Rapax. The cohorts were

numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . 10, the first consisting of the most experienced and efficient men.

The auxiliary troops (*auxilia*). Besides the heavy-armed legionary soldiers, there were light-armed auxiliary troops attached to the army, which were either furnished by allied states or raised in the provinces. They served on foot, and their numbers varied according to circumstances, but in an ordinary way they would be at least as numerous as the legionaries. They included javelin throwers (*iaculatores*), slingers (*funditores*) and archers (*sagittarii*), and from the fact that they were usually stationed on the wings (*alae*), they were sometimes called *ālāres* or *alarii*.

The cavalry (*equites*). Each legion had attached to it a body of 300 cavalry (in Caesar's army about 400), composed of foreigners, chiefly Gauls, Spaniards and Numidians. The cavalry was divided into wings or squadrons (*alae*); each *ala* subdivided into troops (*turmae*), and each *turma* into three *decuriae*, commanded by decurions (*decuriones*). Caesar employed them mainly for skirmishing and scouting purposes, or for the pursuit of a defeated enemy. Their armour consisted of an iron coat of mail, a helmet, greaves, a shield, a lance and a long sword.

The engineer-corps. The engineers (*fabri*) were under the command of an officer called *praefectus fabrum*; their duties were to mend armour, keep the siege material in order, build bridges and superintend mining operations.

Accompanying the army were *cālōnes*, camp-followers, slaves who acted as the soldiers' servants; *lixae*, sutlers, who followed the legions for trading purposes and sold provisions; and *mercatores*, traders who bought the booty

from the soldiers. Traders of all descriptions had booths for their goods outside the camp.

The officers of the army. 1. *The general.* The whole army was commanded by a general having *imperium*, full military power; that is, by a consul, praetor, pro-consul or proprætor. He wore the *paludamentum*, a robe of scarlet wool, embroidered with gold; he was called the *dux belli*, but after a victory he was greeted by his soldiers as *imperator*.

2. The *legati* were the lieutenants or adjutants of the general. The usual number was three, but that might be increased at the instance of the general; for example, Caesar had ten in Gaul. They held their appointment from the Senate, but in the campaign were of course answerable to the general, who took credit for their successes, but was at the same time responsible for their mistakes. In battle they commanded divisions of the army, and might hold independent commands at times (e. g. P. Crassus, c. xxxiv).

3. The *quaestors* were the paymasters of the forces, and had charge of the military chest; they had to look after the feeding and paying of the soldiers, the disposal of the booty and of the prisoners to the slave-dealers who followed the army. On occasion they were entrusted by the general with a separate command.

4. *The Tribuni militum or militares.* Each legion had six tribunes, each of whom held command for two months. They were chosen partly by the people, partly by the general; Caesar's, however, were all appointed by himself. They were mostly young men of equestrian rank, and their appointment depended rather upon family and personal influence with the general than upon military qualifications. As one might naturally expect, Caesar

never seems to have allowed them to conduct any important operations where they had the chance of getting into mischief.

5. The *praefecti* were also of equestrian rank and were appointed by the general. To them were entrusted commands over the allies and auxiliary troops, and various other duties.

6. The *centurions* occupied a place between that of the commissioned and the non-commissioned officer in a modern army. They were chosen, by the general, from the ranks for their experience and skill; but were rarely promoted to higher posts, except from one cohort to another. They were sixty in number, two to each maniple, the senior (*centurio prior*) commanding the first division, the junior (*posterior*) the second division. After the division of the legion into *hastati*, *principes* and *triarii* disappeared, the names were still retained to signify the rank of the centurions; thus the lowest centurion was *decimus hastatus posterior*, i. e. the junior centurion of the tenth cohort; the senior centurion of the whole legion was called in full *primi pili centurio*, (*prior* being omitted and the word *pilus* substituted for *triarii*), but this was usually shortened into *primus pilus* or *primipilus*. The centurions carried as a mark of authority a vine-wand (*vitis*, whence the phrase *vite donari*, to be chosen centurion) and a badge on their helmet, and they took part in the council of war. Caesar often makes honourable mention of the bravery of the centurions, as in c. xxv of this book.

The arms of the legionary soldiers. 1. The defensive armour consisted of helmet, breastplate, greaves and shield.

The helmet of the infantry (*galea*) was usually of

leather strengthened with brass; that of the cavalry (*cassis*) of iron. On the march the helmet was carried hanging in front of the breast.

The breastplate (*lōrīca*) was a leather coat, strengthened with bands of metal.

The greaves (*ocreae*) were metal leg-guards reaching up to the knee; usually only one was worn, on the right leg, because the left leg was protected by the shield. Probably, however, *ocreae* were out of fashion in Caesar's time, and no longer worn.

The shield (*scūtum*) was of wood covered with leather and with metal rims. In the middle was an iron knob or stud (*umbo*). The shield was decorated in various ways, and had therefore to protect it a cover which was removed before battle (see c. xxi).

2. The offensive arms were the sword and the javelin. The sword (*glādius*) was about two feet long, two-edged and pointed, intended rather for thrusting than for cutting. It hung by a bandelier (*balteus*) passing over the left shoulder, or from a body-belt (*cingulum*), and was carried on the right side so as not to be in the way of the shield, which was carried on the left arm. Officers, who had no shields, wore their swords on the left side. The javelin (*pīlum*) was between six and seven feet long, and consisted of a wooden shaft and an iron head which was fitted and rivetted into it. This iron head, when the javelin was hurled into any hard object, would bend, and the weapon would then be made useless for hurling back. The *pīlum* weighed about nine pounds, and would carry a distance of from ninety to a hundred feet.

Clothing of the legionary soldiers. Instead of the toga was worn the more convenient *sāgum* or *sāgulum*, a thick woollen cloak or plaid, reaching to the knee and

fastened from the shoulder or round the neck with a brooch or buckle. Under this was a sleeveless tunic (*tūnica*), also of wool. The feet were protected by *cālīgæ*, hob-nailed leather boots, reaching half-way up the leg.

Pay and length of service. Caesar fixed the pay of the legionary at 225 denarii a year (about £8), the payment (*stipendium*) being made three times a year, with a small deduction for food and equipment. During the early days of the republic, citizens were bound to serve between the ages of seventeen and forty-six; after the time of Marius a soldier entered the army for twenty years; but the legionary could obtain his discharge after sixteen campaigns, the horseman after ten. The discharge after full service was called *missio honesta*, for ill-health *causaria*, and for misconduct *ignominiosa*. Time-expired men who served again voluntarily were called *evocati*; they were highly valued, and had special privileges and rewards. They held a higher rank than the common soldier, and were often promoted to be centurions.

The soldier's pack (*sarcinæ*). A Roman soldier on the march had to carry for himself everything he needed, so that the weight of his pack amounted to no less than 45 lb., and it was not without reason that he was said to be *impeditus*, encumbered, when carrying this load. Besides his armour, he had to carry a fortnight's supply of corn (sometimes more), several stakes (*valli*) for entrenchment purposes, a saw, basket, spade, hatchet, and cooking-vessel. All these were carried on a pole, or fastened to one of the stakes, over the left shoulder, while in the left hand were held the javelins, and on the left arm the shield, the helmet being hung on the

breast. The *impedimenta*, the heavy baggage of the army, such as tents, military engines and the like, were carried by baggage-animals, or in wagons. Before a battle the baggage was piled together (*sarcinas conferre*) and put in charge of a special guard (*praesidium*), and the soldier, when rid of his pack, was said to be *expeditus*, unencumbered.

The army on the march (*agmen*). The army when on the march was ordinarily arranged in single column, though, of course, the arrangement would vary according to circumstances. With this formation there were three divisions, the van (*primum agmen*), the main body (*exercitus*, or *omnes copiae*), and the rear-guard (*agmen novissimum* or *extremum*). The van would have to reconnoitre the country and bring news of the enemy, and for this purpose were sent forward either special detachments (*explōrātōres*), or single scouts (*speculātōres*). Another duty of the van was to select and make ready the place for the camp.

At a fixed distance behind the van marched the main body, and close after it the rear-guard. Each legion was immediately followed by its baggage, with the cavalry riding either on the flanks or in the rear. This arrange-



THE SOLDIER'S PACK.

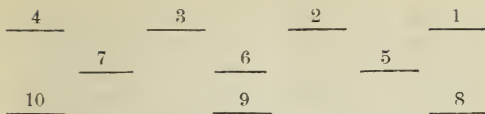
ment was only followed when there was no expectation of an attack by the enemy.

But where an attack was likely, the line of march was almost that of battle, into which it could easily be changed; Caesar calls it *triplex acies*. In this case the soldiers marched in three parallel columns beside each other, and if an attack were made, the columns, by deploying right and left, would find themselves in the usual battle array, with the baggage in the rear. But Caesar sometimes (as in this book, c. xix) arranged the whole main body in front, then the whole of the baggage, and behind it a rear-guard.

Or, thirdly, the Romans formed a hollow square (*agmen quadratum*), with the baggage in the middle, when a sudden attack was expected.

An average day's march (*iustum iter*) seems to have been about fifteen miles; but in B. G. vii. 39, Caesar mentions a forced march (*magnum iter*) of three times that distance.

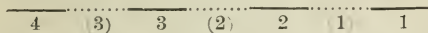
The order of battle (*acies*). Each legion was regularly drawn up in the triple formation (*triplex acies*). that is, of the ten cohorts in a legion four formed the first line, three the second, and three the third; between each cohort was left an interval equal in extent to the length of its front; behind these intervals were placed the cohorts of the second and the third lines respectively. Between each line and the one behind it was an interval equal to the front of a cohort. The men stood ten deep, so that the cohort presented a front of between thirty and forty deep, according to the number of men in a legion. The three lines formed the *quincunx* (like the figures on a die):



If several legions were engaged, they would be drawn up side by side in this formation. Cohorts 1, 2, 3, 4, would first engage the enemy, and if they failed to make an impression or tired, those numbered 5, 6, 7, would advance through the intervals and take their place, while the front four retired to reform and get breath. The third line was held in reserve, and only brought into action if or when the first two proved unsuccessful¹. On either flank the auxiliaries (*alae*) were posted. When the charge was sounded, the legions advanced till within range (*intra teli iactum*), hurled a volley of javelins, and then drew the sword and engaged the enemy hand to hand.

The standards (*signa*). In the days of arrangement by maniples each manipule had its own *signum*, but after the time of Marius the *aquila* became the standard of the whole legion, and the *signa* were the standards of the

¹ Another and more plausible theory is that the cohorts only *advanced* in this formation, and that, before coming to close quarters with the enemy, the cohorts in the front rank extended until they had doubled their original length of front; thus—



The cohorts in the rear would also extend and form a continuous line of supports. The *quincunx* arrangement would be much more convenient for manœuvring purposes than a continuous line, but in actual battle the enemy would have poured in between the gaps and played havoc.

different cohorts. The *aquila* consisted of an eagle, usually of silver, carried on the top of a wooden staff or pole, which was shod with iron so that it could be stuck in the ground. As standard-bearer (*aquilifer*) was chosen

the bravest and strongest of the centurions attached to the first cohort; over his helmet and armour he wore a bear's skin.

The *vexilla* were flags or banners, square pieces of red, white or purple cloth, which served as standards for the cavalry, and perhaps also for the auxiliaries; the bearer of the *vexillum* was called *vexillarius*.

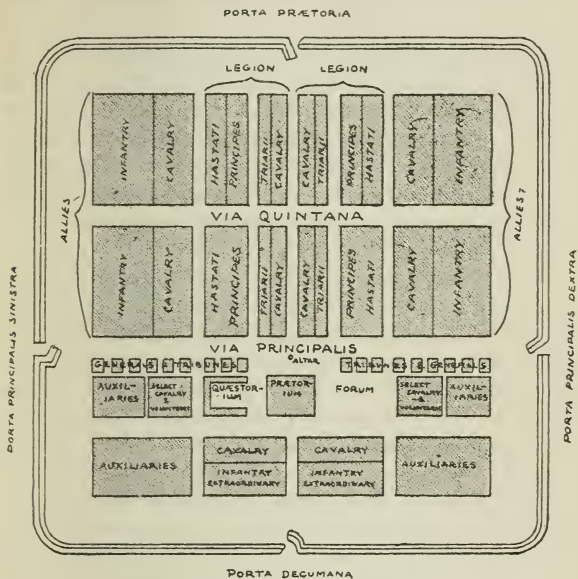
There was another *vexillum*, the flag of the general, a large red banner placed near his tent (*praetorium*), which, when displayed, was the signal for marching or battle (see c. xx). The importance of the *signa* is shown by the number of phrases in which the word occurs: e.g. *signa convellere*, *ferre*, *efferre*, *tollere*, to break up camp; *signa constituere*, to halt; *signa convertere*, to wheel about; *signa subsequi*, to keep in order of battle; *ab signis discedere*, to leave the ranks; *signa inferre*, to advance to the attack; *signa conferre cum*, to engage in battle; and so forth.

The camp. A Roman army never halted for a single



STANDARD BEARER.

night without forming a regular entrenchment (*castra*), big enough to hold all the fighting men, their beasts of burden, and the baggage. A camp occupied for any length of time was called *castra stativa*; such camps were *castra aestiva*, summer camps, or *castra hiberna*, winter



camps. At the end of the day's march a detachment, usually of scouts and centurions (cf. chap. xvii) was sent forward to choose a suitable place which should be convenient for procuring water, wood, and forage, and afford no facilities for attack. The ground being chosen,

the first business was to measure and stake out the camp, so that when the legions arrived they might each proceed to the space allotted them. Baggage and arms (except the sword) being laid aside, the men were told off, some for work within the camp, some for fortifying.

No matter how hastily constructed, every camp was laid out on a regular plan. It was square in form, and the entire position was surrounded by a ditch (*fossa*) which was usually nine feet broad and seven deep, with an embankment (*agger*) on the inside of it, the top of which was defended by a strong fence of palisades (*vallum*). This rampart was separated from the tents by a clear space of 200 feet, which would at once prevent hostile missiles from reaching the tents and allow room for moving troops to defend the walls.

After a suitable site had been chosen, the *praetorium*, where the consul's tent was to be pitched, was marked out with a white flag. The direction in which the camp was to face was then determined, and a line drawn which intersected the entrenchment at the *porta praetoria* in the front and the *porta decumana* at the back, farthest away from the enemy. At the sides of the camp were also two gates, *porta principalis dextra* and *porta principalis sinistra*, between which ran the main road, the *via principalis*, 100 feet wide. Parallel with this was another street, called *via quintana*, fifty feet wide, dividing the upper part of the camp into equal parts. Between the *via principalis* and the *porta decumana* was the *praetorium*, a wide space containing the general's tent, the altars, and the *tribūnal*, a bank of earth, from which the general addressed his men or administered justice. To the right of the *praetorium* was the *quaestorium*, a space allotted to the quaestor and the commissariat stores; to the left

the *forum*, a meeting-place for the soldiers. At this end of the camp (also between the *via principalis* and the *porta decumana*) were the tents of various select bodies of troops, and along the *via principalis* those of the superior officers. The rest of the camp, from the *via principalis* to the *porta praetoria*, was allotted to the legionaries and the allied troops.

The camp was watched both by day and night; the usual term for the day-guard was *excubiae* (*excubias agere*), though *excubiae* is used for a night-guard as well; the day watches were probably changed twice a day. *Vigiliae*, *vigilias agere*, *vigilare* are restricted to night duty. The night was divided into four watches, and each guard consisted of four men. *Stationes* is used specially to denote the advanced posts in front of the gates; *custōdes* or *custōdiae* the parties who watched the gates themselves; and *praesidia* the sentinels on the ramparts.

The watchword for the night was communicated (by means of a small wooden tablet, *tessera*, on which it was inscribed) by the general to the tribunes and prefects; and through them made known to the troops by the *tesserarius*, a man selected from each company for the purpose.

During the night the rounds of the sentries (*vigilias circumire*) were regularly made by four young men picked out from each *turma*, who received from each sentinel his *tessera*. When the camp was to break up three signals were given: one, to take down tents and pack up; two, to put the baggage on the beasts of burden and in the wagons; three, to march.

Siege operations. There were three ways in which a town might be taken. (1) By means of sudden assault (*oppugnatio repentina*); in this case the enemy's trenches

were filled up with earth, the gates broken in and the walls pulled down or scaled with ladders. If this method of attack failed, there was (2) the blockade (*obsidēre*, *obsessio*), the object of which was to starve the defenders out by cutting off supplies. The town was surrounded by an inner and an outer wall (*circumvallatio*), the latter as a protection from attack on the part of a relieving force. (3) The third way was the regular siege (*oppugnatio*), in the case of strongly fortified places which could not be taken by either sudden attack or blockade. The principal work of a regular siege was the mound (*agger*). Made of earth and fascines (*crates*) held together at the sides by wooden scaffolding or stone walls, it was begun at some distance from the wall; and rose by a gradual ascent till on a level with the top of that part of the walls against which the attack was aimed.

Partly on the mound, partly on one side of it, were sometimes placed movable towers (*turres ambulatoriae*) brought up on wheels to the walls. In such cases the height of the mound had merely to be enough to enable those in the *turres* to shoot over the opposing wall. This was probably a quicker way of approach and meant a saving in the height of the mound, but was not so convenient for a column of attack, as a drawbridge (*sambūca*) would have to be let down from it upon the wall to enable the soldiers to gain an entrance. These towers varied in height from 88 to 196 feet, and contained from ten to twenty stories (*tabulata*), the upper ones filled with artillery (*tormenta*). Besides the artillery, archers and slingers were posted on the outer galleries of the different stories, which were protected by breast-works, while in the lower stories sappers and miners were placed.

The āries. The battering-ram (*aries*) was the most effective instrument for making a breach in the walls of the besieged town. A stout beam, with a mass of iron at one end shaped like a ram's head, was hung by ropes on a horizontal beam, and swung backwards and forwards so as to loosen the stones of the wall. The loosened stones were picked out of the wall with wall-sickles (*falces murales*), while single holes were punched in the wall by the wall-borer (*těřěbra*), a ram with a sharp point, which was pushed forward on rollers. Another instrument of siege was the *tollěno*, a crane with a bucket or basket attached for hoisting the men on to the walls.

The besieged in their turn had various contrivances against these weapons of attack, such as two-pronged forks for overturning the scaling ladders, and cranes with tongs to seize the soldiers of the enemy and drop them within the town.

Protection for the besieging party was afforded by various contrivances :

(1) *Plūtěi*, large standing shields, moving forward on wheels.

(2) *Vĩněae*, long sheds of light scaffolding, 8 feet high, 7 feet broad and 16 feet long, with a roof of boards or wickerwork, and covered with the same at the sides, but open at the ends. The whole frame was covered with raw hides to prevent its being set on fire.

(3) *Musculus*, the mining-hut, a long narrow shed, stronger than the *vĩněae*, specially for the protection of the mining parties.

(4) *Testūdo āřĩětaria*, a shed of planks covered with hides (as a precaution against burning missiles) to protect the men while digging trenches and making

their approaches to the walls, or for covering those who worked the battering-ram.

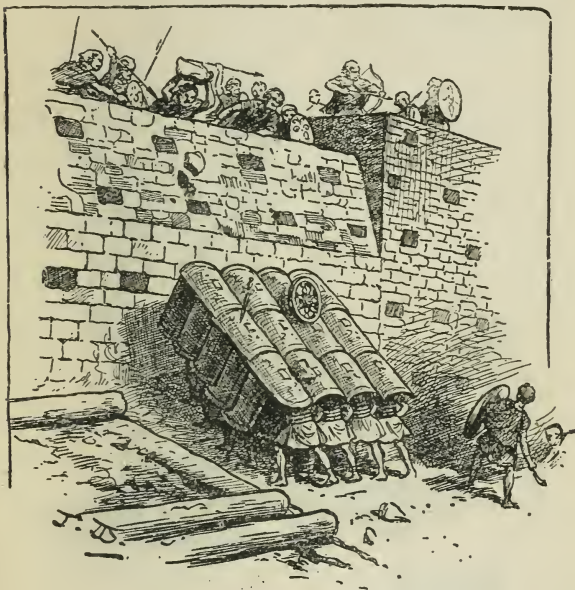
There was another kind of *testūdo*, made by raising



BATTERING RAM AND VINEAE.

the shields over the head and shoulders, and fitting them closely under each other, so that the whole formed a compact covering like the shell of a tortoise,—whence

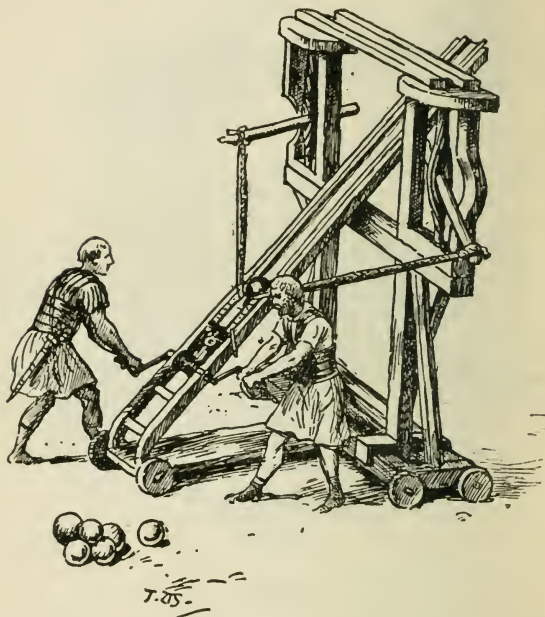
the name. The soldiers in the first rank stood upright, those in the second stooped a little, and each line successively was a little lower than the one in front of it, till in the last the soldiers rested on one knee. The



TESTUDO.

advantages of this sloping *testūdo* were firstly, that stones and missiles rolled off it; secondly, that other soldiers could advance over it to attack the enemy upon the walls. The various kinds of *testūdo* were met by

throwing down masses of stone, pouring down molten lead or pitch, or by the use of burning arrows. The mound was met by countermining or setting it on fire; and against the towers the besieged would try fire, artillery discharged from the walls, or the erection of counter-towers.

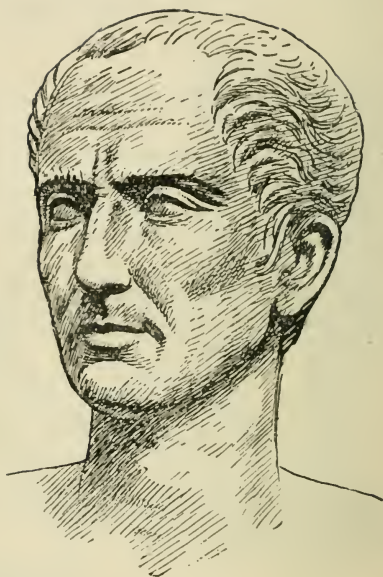


BALLISTA.

Roman artillery. The general term for any kind of military engine which discharged missiles is *tormentum*

(*torquere*, to twist) ; the impetus was produced by means of any elastic or twisted substance. *Tormenta* were of two kinds : *catapultae* or *scorpiones*, for discharging heavy darts and spears horizontally ; and *ballistae*, which shot stones, beams or balls (up to about 160 lb. weight) at an angle of from 45 to 50 degrees. The average range of both was about 400 yards, and they were repaired and kept in order by the *fabri*.

Musical instruments. The only musicians mentioned by Caesar are the *bucinatores* and the *tibicines*. The *bucina* or bugle was a curved trumpet, and was used to mark the *vigiliae* or night watches, and to summon the soldiers ; the *tuba*, a straight trumpet, gave the signal to assemble, get ready, attack or retreat. Other instruments were the *cornu*, horn, and the *lituus*, cavalry trumpet. In battle the various trumpets were all played together by way of inspiring the troops and frightening the enemy.



C. JULIUS CAESAR.

CAESAR
DE BELLO GALLICO
LIBER SECUNDUS

I

Caesar hears from Labienus that a league is being formed against Rome among the Belgae ; causes of the rising.

CUM esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanum coniurare obsidesque inter se 5 dare : coniurandi has esse causas : primum, quod vererentur ne omni pacatâ Gallia ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur ; deinde, quod ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur, partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Gallia versari noluerant, ita populi Romani 10 exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant ; ab nonnullis etiam, quod in Gallia a potentioribus atque his, qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, 15

vulgo regna occupabantur, qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro consequi poterant.

II

He levies two fresh legions and dispatches them to further Gaul; he himself follows at the beginning of summer, B.C. 57.

His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit, et inita aestate, in ulteriorem Galliam qui deduceret, Q. Pedium legatum misit. ipse cum primum pa-
5 buli copia esse inciperet ad exercitum venit; dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, uti ea, quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant seque de his rebus certiores faciant. hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, exer-
10 citum in unum locum conduci. tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos proficisceretur. re frumentaria comparata castra movet diebusque circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

III

The Remi send in their submission, and offer to help with supplies.

Eo cum de improvise celeriusque omni opinione venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliae ex Belgis sunt, ad eum legatos Iccium et Andecumborium, primos civitatis suae, miserunt qui dicerent se suaque
5 omnia in fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani

permittere ; neque se cum reliquis Belgis consensisse neque contra populum Romanum omnino coniurasse, paratosque esse et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento ceterisque rebus iuvare ; reliquos omnes Belgas in armis 10 esse, Germanosque, qui cis Rhenum incolant, sese cum his coniunxisse, tantumque esse eorum omnium furorem ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eodem iure et eisdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magi- 15 stratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint quin cum his consentirent.’

IV

The Remi give information about the Belgae and their origin, and the military strength of the various tribes.

Cum ab his quaereret, quae civitates quantaque in armis essent et quid in bello possent. sic reperiebat : plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis Rhenumque antiquitus traductos propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedis- 5 se, Gallosque, qui ea loca incole- rent, expulisse, solosque esse qui patrum nostrorum memoria omni Gallia vexata Teutonos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint ; qua ex re fieri, uti earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiritus in re militari sume- 10 rent. de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, propterea quod, propinquitatibus affinitatibusque coniuncti, quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id

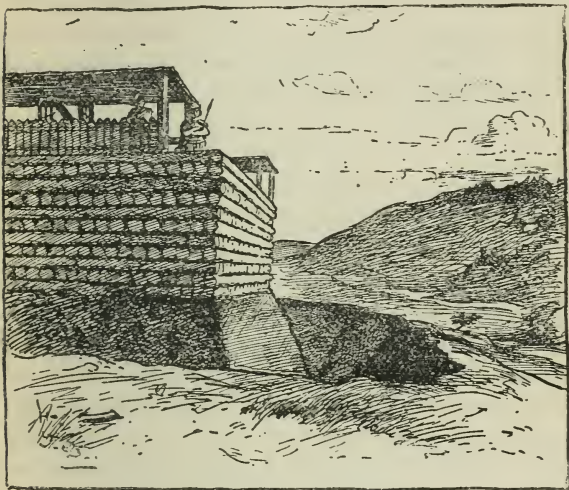
15 bellum pollicitus sit, cognoverint. plurimum inter
 eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum
 numero valere; hos posse conficere armata milia
 centum, pollicitos ex eo numero electa sexaginta,
 totiusque belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones
 20 suos esse finitimos; fines latissimos feracissimosque
 agros possidere. apud eos fuisse regem nostra
 etiam memoria Divitiacum, totius Galliae potentis-
 simum, qui cum magnae partis harum regionum,
 tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit: nunc
 25 esse regem Galbam: ad hunc propter iustitiam
 prudentiamque suam totius belli summam omnium
 voluntate deferri; oppida habere numero duode-
 cim, polliceri milia armata quinquaginta; totidem
 Nervios, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur
 30 longissimeque absint; quindecim milia Atrebates,
 Ambianos decem milia, Morinos quinque et viginti
 milia, Menapios septem milia, Caletos decem milia,
 Velocasses et Viromanduos totidem, Aduatucos
 decem et novem milia; Condrusos, Eburones,
 35 Caeroesos, Paemanos, qui uno nomine Germani
 appellantur, arbitrari ad quadraginta milia.

V

*Caesar takes hostages from the Remi; crosses the Aconna
 and takes up a strongly-fortified position.*

Caesar, Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione
 prosecutus, omnem senatum ad se convenire prin-
 cipumque liberos obsides ad se adduci iussit. quae

omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. ipse Divitiacum Aeduum, magno opere cohortatus; docet : quanto opere rei publicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, ne cum tanta multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. id fieri posse, si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum



A ROMAN FORT.

introduxerint et eorum agros populari coeperint. 10
his mandatis eum ab se dimittit. postquam omnes
Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se
venire vidit, neque iam longe abesse ab eis, quos
miserat, exploratoribus et ab Remis cognovit, flumen
Axonam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, 15

exercitum traducere maturavit atque ibi castra posuit. quae res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat et post eum quae essent tuta ab hostibus reddebat, et commeatus ab Remis reli-
 20 quisque civitatibus ut sine periculo ad eum portari possent efficiebat. in eo flumine pons erat. ibi praesidium ponit et in altera parte fluminis Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallo
 25 fossaque duodeviginti pedum munire iubet.

VI

The Belgae attack Bibrax, a town of the Remi, who defend it with difficulty, and send to Caesar for help.

Ab his castris oppidum Remorum nomine Bibrax aberat milia passuum octo. id ex itinere magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt. aegre eo die sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum
 5 oppugnatio est haec. ubi circumiecta multitudo hominum totis moenibus undique in murum lapides iaci coepti sunt, murusque defensoribus nudatus est, testudine facta portas succedunt murumque subruunt. quod tum facile fiebat. nam cum tanta
 10 multitudo lapides ac tela conicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli. cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, qui tum oppido praefuerat, unus ex eis qui legati de pace ad Caesarem vene-
 15 rant, nuntium ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

VII

The attack is repulsed; the Belgae quit Bibrax and march against the Roman camp.

Eo de media nocte Caesar, isdem ducibus usus qui nuntii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas



A SLINGER.

sagittarios et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit; quorum adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit.

itaque paulisper apud oppidum morati agrosque Remorum depopulati, omnibus vicis aedificiisque, quos adire potuerant. incensis, ad castra Caesaris
 10 omnibus copiis contenderunt et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt; quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant.



ROMAN SOLDIERS BUILDING A FORT.

VIII

Cavalry skirmishes; the situation and defences of the Roman camp described. Caesar prepares for battle.

Caesar primo, et propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, proelio super-

sedere statuit; cotidie tamen equestribus proeliis, quid hostis virtute posset et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura opportuno atque idoneo, quod is collis, ubi castra



SOLDIERS CUTTING DOWN TREES TO BUILD FORTS.

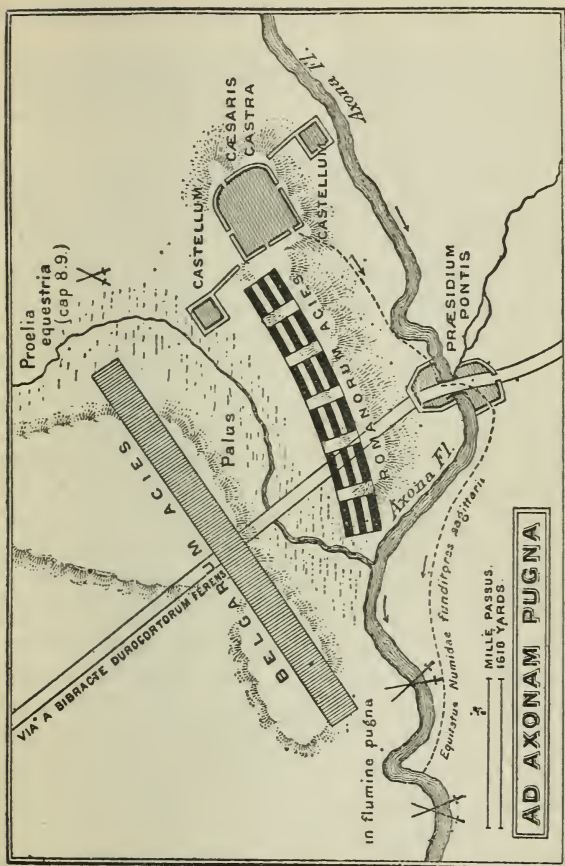
posita erant, paululum ex planitie editus tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, atque ex utraque parte lateris deiectus habebat, et in fronte leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ab utroque latere eius collis transversam fossam obduxit circi-

ter passuum quadringentorum et ad extremas fossas
15 castella constituit ibique tormenta collocavit, ne,
cum aciem instruxisset, hostes, quod tantum multi-
tudine poterant, ab lateribus pugnantes suos circum-
venire possent. hoc facto duabus legionibus, quas
proxime conscripserat, in castris relictis ut, si quo
20 opus esset, subsidio duci possent, reliquas sex le-
giones pro castris in acie constituit. hostes item
suas copias ex castris eductas instruxerant.

IX

*Neither army willing to cross. At last the Belgae attempt
to send over part of their forces, intending to storm
Titurius' fort.*

Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque ho-
stium exercitum. hanc si nostri transirent, hostes
expectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium
transeundi fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, pa-
5 rati in armis erant. interim proelio equestri inter
duas acies contendebatur. ubi neutri transeundi
initium faciunt, secundiore equitum proelio nostris
Caesar suos in castra reduxit. hostes protinus ex
eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse
10 post nostra castra demonstratum est. ibi vadis
reptis partem suarum copiarum traducere conati
sunt, eo consilio ut, si possent, castellum, cui prae-
erat Q. Titurius legatus, expugnarent pontemque
intercinderent; si minus potuissent. agros Remo-
15 rum popularentur, qui magno nobis usui ad bellum
gerendum erant, commeatuque nostros prohiberent.



X

Caesar with his cavalry and light-armed troops attacks them as they cross, and drives them back with great slaughter. They determine to return home and await the Romans in their own land.

Caesar, certior factus ab Titurio, omnem equitatum et levis armaturae Numidas, funditores sagittariosque pontem traducit atque ad eos contendit. acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. hostes impeditos
5 nostri in flumine aggressi magnum eorum numerum occiderunt: per eorum corpora reliquos audacissime transire conantes multitudine telorum reppulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos interfecerunt. hostes, ubi et de expugnando
10 oppido et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt, neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causa viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, concilio convocato constituerunt optimum esse domum suam quemque
15 reverti, et quorum in fines primum Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, ut potius in suis quam in alienis finibus decertarent, et domesticis copiis rei frumentariae uterentur. ad eam sententiam cum reliquis
20 causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod Divitiacum atque Aeduos finibus Bellovacorum appropinquare cognoverant: his persuaderi, ut diutius morarentur neque suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.

XI

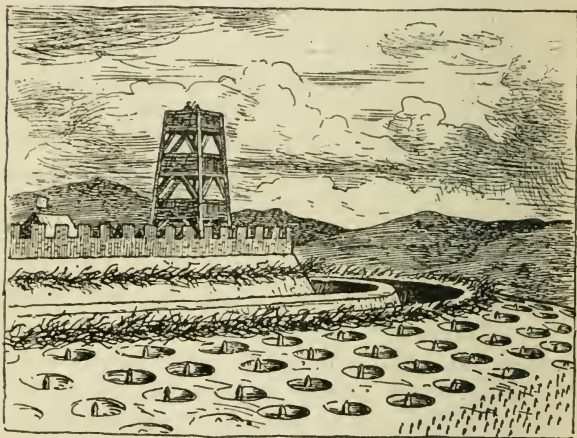
They set out in great disorder. Caesar sends in pursuit his cavalry and three legions, who inflict heavy losses upon them.

Ea re constituta, secunda vigilia magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi nullo certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita, insidias veritus. quod qua de causa discederent nondum perspexerat. exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. prima luce. confirmata re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum qui novissimum agmen moraretur praemisit. his Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legatos praefecit. Titum Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit. hi novissimos adorti et multa milia passuum prosequuti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat. consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent, priores. quod abesse a periculo viderentur neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continerentur. exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent. ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium. sub occasumque solis destiterunt, seque in castra, ut erat imperatum. receperunt.

XII

The Romans fail to rush the town of Noriodunum. The Suessiones gather to defend it, but become alarmed and offer to submit.

Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit.



A FORTIFIED CAMP.

5 id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non potuit. castris munitis, vineas agere quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare

coepit. interim omnis ex fuga Suessionum multi-
 tudo in oppidum proxima nocte convenit. celeriter
 vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere iacto turribusque
 constitutis, magnitudine operum, quae neque vide-
 rant ante Galli neque audierant, et celeritate Ro-
 manorum permoti legatos ad Caesarem de deditione 15
 mittunt et, petentibus Remis ut conservarentur,
 impetrant.



BEGGING PEACE FROM THE ROMANS.

XIII

After receiving their submission, Caesar advances against the Belloraci, who had gathered in the town of Bratuspantium. They send envoys and beg for peace.

Caesar, obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit

exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit. /qui cum se
 5 suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulis-
 sent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu cir-
 citer milia passuum quinque abesset, omnes maiores
 natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere
 et voce significare coeperunt, sese in eius fidem ac
 10 potestatem venire, neque contra populum Romanum
 armis contendere. item, cum ad oppidum accessisset
 castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro
 passis manibus suo more pacem ab Romanis pe-
 tierunt.

XIV

*Divitiacus the Aeduan pleads on their behalf; their
 chiefs to blame and not the people.*

Pro his Divitiacus (nam post discessum Belga-
 rum dimissis Aeduorum copiis ad eum reverterat)
 facit verba: 'Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque
 amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse: impulsos ab suis
 5 principibus qui dicerent Aeduos a Caesare, in servi-
 tutem redactos, omnes indignitates contumeliasque
 perferre et ab Aeduis defecisse et populo Romano
 bellum intulisse. qui eius consilii principes fuis-
 sent, quod intellegerent quantam calamitatem civi-
 10 tati intulissent, in Britanniam profugisse. petere
 non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Aeduos,
 ut sua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur.
 quod si fecerit, Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes
 Belgas amplificaturum; quorum auxiliis atque opi-
 15 bus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.'

XV

*Caesar receives their submission and that of the Ambiani.
Description of the Nervii.*

Caesar, honoris Divitiaci atque Aeduorum causa, sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit; quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate atque hominum multitudine praestabat, sexcentos obsides poposcit. his traditis omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit. qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt. eorum fines Nervii attingebant; quorum de natura moribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiēbat: nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus: nihil pati vini reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod eis rebus relanguescere animos [eorum] et remitti virtutem existimarent. esse homines feros magnaeque virtutis: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas qui se populo Romano dedidissent patriamque virtutem proiecissent: confirmare sese neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem pacis accepturos.

XVI

The Nervii, with the two neighbouring tribes, await the Roman advance, across the river Sabis.

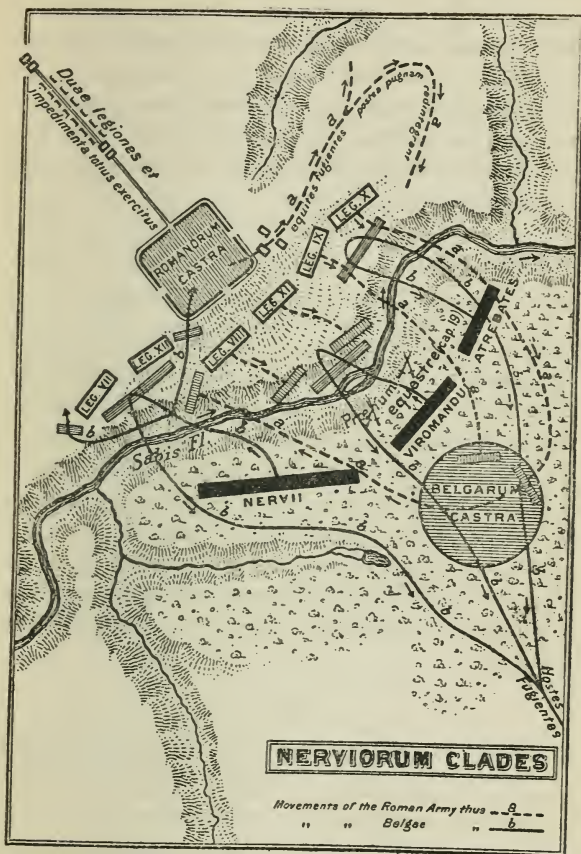
Cum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inveniebat ex captivis Sabim flumen ab castris suis non amplius milia passuum decem abesse: trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedissee adventumque ibi

5 Romanorum expectare, una cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduis, finitimis suis (nam his utrisque persuaserant uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur): expectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias atque esse in itinere: mulieres quique per aetatem ad
 10 pugnam inutiles viderentur in eum locum coniecisse, quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.

XVII

Runaway prisoners inform the Nervii of the Roman method of march, and advise an attack on the advanced guard. Tactics of the Nervii.

His rebus cognitis exploratores centurionesque praemittit, qui locum idoneum castris deligant. cumque ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem secuti una iter facerent, quidam
 5 ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt atque his demonstrarunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse
 10 quicquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra venisset, reliquaeque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa impedimentisque direptis, futurum ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent. adiuwabat etiam eorum consilium
 15 qui rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis) quo facilius finitimorum equitatum,



si praedandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent,
 20 teneris arboribus incisís atque inflexis crebris in
 latitudinem ramis enatis, et rubis sentibusque in-
 teriectis, effecerant ut instar muri hae sepes muni-
 mentum praeberent, quo non modo non intrari, sed
 ne perspicí quidem posset. his rebus cum iter
 25 agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi
 consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

XVIII

Description of the site of the Roman camp.

Loci natura erat haec, quem locum nostri castris
 delegerant. collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad
 flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat.
 ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur.
 5 adversus huic et contrarius, passus circiter ducen-
 tos infimus apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris,
 ut non facile introrsus perspicí posset. intra eas
 silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant : in aperto
 loco secundum flumen paucae stationes equitum
 10 videbantur. fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter
 trium.

XIX

*Alteration in Caesar's order of march. He puts the baggage
 in the rear with an escort and sends forward his cavalry,
 which engages the enemy. The Nervii suddenly attack
 the Romans while busy forming their camp.*

Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequabatur omnibus
 copiis : sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat

ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant. nam quod ad
hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine sua Caesar sex
legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas totius exer- 5
citus impedimenta collocarat: inde duae legiones,
quae proxime conscriptae erant, totum agmen clau-
debant praesidioque impedimentis erant. equites
nostri cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen trans-
gressi cum hostium equitatu proelium commiserunt. 10
cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent
ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent,
neque nostri longius, quam quem ad finem porrecta
loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent,
interim legiones sex, quae primae venerant, opere 15
dimenso castra munire coeperunt. ubi prima im-
pedimenta nostri exercitus ab eis qui in silvis
abditati latebant visa sunt, quod tempus inter eos
committendi proelii convenerat, ita ut intra silvas
aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese con- 20
firmaverant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt
impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. his facile
pulsis ac proturbatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen
decucurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas
et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes vide- 25
rentur. eadem autem celeritate adverso colle ad
nostra castra atque eos, qui in opere occupati erant,
contenderunt.

XX

Difficulties of the Romans counteracted by their good discipline.

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma



TRUMPETER.

concurri oporteret. signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi
 5 causa processerant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitās et successus hostium impediēbat. his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio: scientia atque usus militum, quod

superioribus proeliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret 10
non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab
aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque
legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi
munitis castris vetuerat. hi propter propinquitatem
et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris im- 15
perium expectabant, sed per se quae videbantur
administrabant.

XXI

*Caesar encourages his men and gives the order for battle.
The men fall in as best they can.*

Caesar necessariis rebus imperatis ad cohortandos
milites, quam in partem fors obtulit, decucurrit et
ad legionem decimam devenit. milites non lon-
giore oratione cohortatus, quam uti suae pristinae
virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur 5
animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent,
quod non longius hostes aberant quam quo telum
adici posset, proelii committendi signum dedit.
atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causa pro-
fectus pugnantibus occurrit. temporis tanta fuit 10
exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum
animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda,
sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta
detrudenda tempus defuerit. quam quisque ab
opere in partem casu devenit quaeque prima signa 15
conspexit, ad haec constitit, ne in quaerendis suis
pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

XXII

The legions engage independently of each other.

Instructo exercitu magis ut loci natura deiect-
usque collis et necessitas temporis, quam ut rei



A ROMAN SOLDIER.

militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, cum diversis
legionibus aliae alia in parte hostibus resisterent,
sepibusque densissimis, ut ante demonstravimus.
interiectis prospectus impediretur, neque certa sub-

sidia collocari, neque quid in quaque parte opus esset provideri, neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant. itaque in tanta rerum iniquitate fortunae quoque eventus varii sequebantur. 10

XXIII

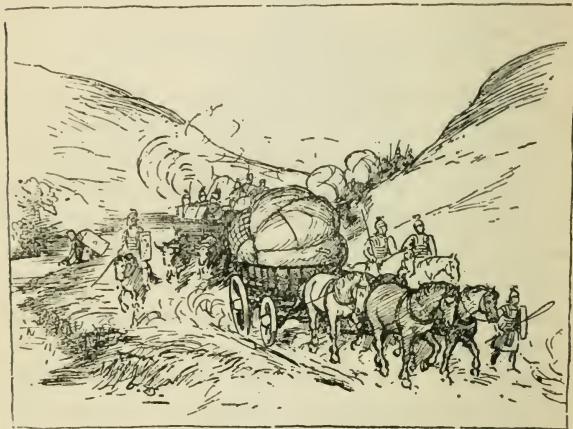
The Romans are victorious in two directions, but the camp is left undefended and the Nervii attack it.

Legionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque confectos Atrebates (nam his ea pars obvenerat) celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt, et transire 5 conantes insecuti gladiis magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt, et in locum iniquum progressi rursus resistentes hostes redintegrato proelio in fugam coniecerunt. item alia in parte diversae duae legi- 10 ones, undecima et octava, profligatis Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. at totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, cum in dextro cornu legio duodecima et non magno ab ea 15 intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine, duce Boduognato, qui summam imperii tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt; quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum castrorum locum petere coepit. 20

XXIV

The Roman light-armed troops and cavalry are panic-stricken and take to flight.

Eodem tempore equites nostri levisque armaturae pedites, qui cum eis una fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos dixeram, cum se in castra reciperent,



A BAGGAGE TRAIN.

adversis hostibus occurrebant ac rursus aliam in
5 partem fugam petebant; et calones, qui ab decu-
mana porta ac summo iugo collis nostros victores
flumen transisse conspexerant, praedandi causa
egressi, cum respexissent et hostes in nostris castris
versari vidissent, praecipites fugae sese mandabant.
10 simul eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant,

clamor fremitusque oriebatur, aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur. quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treveri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causa ab civitate ad Caesarem missi venerant, cum multitudine hostium castra nostra compleri, nostras legiones premi et paene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus domum contenderunt: Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos civitati renuntiaverunt.

XXV

Caesar rallies them and restores their courage by his personal exertions.

Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri signisque in unum locum collatis duodecimae legionis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit, quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis, in his primipilo P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut iam se sustinere non posset, reliquos esse tardiores, et nonnullos ab novissimis deserto proelio excedere ac tela vitare, hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntes intermittere et ab utroque latere

instare, et rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum
15 esse subsidium quod submitti posset, scuto ab novissimis militi detracto, quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem processit centurionibusque nominatim appellatis reliquos cohortatus milites signa inferre et manipulos laxare iussit, quo facilius
20 gladiis uti possent. cuius adventu spe illata militibus ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

XXVI

The victorious legions come to their help, and the two rear legions in charge of the baggage advance at full speed.

Caesar, cum septimam legionem, quae iuxta constit erat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit ut paulatim sese legiones coniungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. quo
5 facto, cum alius alii subsidium ferret, neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt. interim milites legionum duarum, quae in novissimo agmine praesidio impedimentis fuerant, proelio nuntiato cursu
10 incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur; et T. Labienus castris hostium potitus, et ex loco superiore quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicatus decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. qui cum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo

in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo et castra et 15
legiones et imperator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil
ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.

XXVII

*The Nervii, in spite of desperate bravery, are routed with
terrible slaughter.*

Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta
ut nostri etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent,
scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent; tum calones
perterritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis
occurrerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae 5
virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnarunt quo se
legionariis militibus praeferrent. at hostes etiam
in extrema spe salutis tantam virtutem praestite-
runt ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi
iacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus 10
pugnarent; his deiectis et coacervatis cadaveribus,
qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros con-
icerent et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequi-
quam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos
esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissi- 15
mas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quae facilia
ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

XXVIII

*Their elders sue for peace and relate their losses. Caesar
sends them to their homes.*

Hoc proelio facto et prope ad internecionem gente
ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, maiores natu, quos

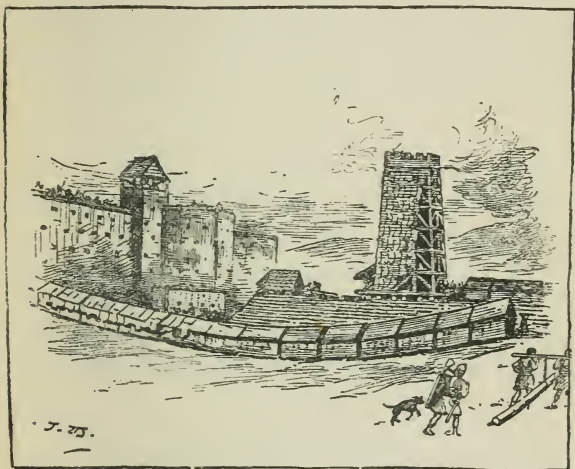
una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes coniectos dixeramus, hac pugna nuntiata,
 5 cum victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt, et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus sexaginta
 10 vix ad quingentos qui arma ferre possent sese redactos esse dixerunt. quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit, et finitimis imperavit ut ab iniuria et male-
 15 ficio se suosque prohiberent.

XXIX

The Aduatuci fortify themselves in one town, and await the Roman advance.

Aduatuci, de quibus supra scripsimus, cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nervii venirent, hac pugna nuntiata ex itinere domum reverterunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis sua omnia in unum
 5 oppidum egregie natura munitum contulerunt. quod cum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus in latitudinem non amplius ducentorum pedum relinquebatur; quem locum
 10 duplici altissimo muro munierant, tum magni ponderis saxa et praeacutas trabes in muro collocabant. ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, qui cum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam face-

rent, eis impedimentis quae secum agere ac portare non poterant citra flumen Rhenum depositis, ¹⁵ custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum una reliquerunt. hi post eorum obitum multos annos a finitimis exagitati, cum alias bellum inferrent, alias illatum defenderent, consensu eorum omnium pace facta hunc sibi domicilio locum dele- ²⁰ gerunt.



A SIEGE TOWER.

XXX

They laugh at the big works and the little bodies of the Romans.

Ac primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant parvulisque proeliis

cum nostris contendebant: postea vallo pedum
duodecim, in circuitu quindecim milium, crebrisque
5 castellis circummuniti oppido sese continebant.
ubi vineis actis, aggere exstructo turrim procul con-
stitui viderunt, primum irridere ex muro atque
increpitare vocibus, quod tanta machinatio ab tanto
spatio instrueretur: 'quibusnam manibus aut quibus
10 viribus praesertim homines tantulae staturae (nam
plerumque omnibus Gallis prae magnitudine cor-
porum suorum brevitās nostra contemptui est) tanti
oneris turrim in muro sese collocare confiderent?'

XXXI

*They offer to surrender, but ask to be allowed to keep their
arms for fear of jealous neighbours.*

Ubi vero moveri et appropinquare moenibus vide-
runt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos
ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum
locuti: 'non existimare Romanos sine ope divina
5 bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes
tanta celeritate promovere possent: se suaque om-
nia eorum potestati permittere' dixerunt: 'unum
petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac
mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statu-
10 isset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis
despoliaret. sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos
ac suae virtuti invidere, a quibus se defendere
traditis armis non possent. sibi praestare, si in
eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a

populo Romano pati quam ab his per cruciatum 15
interfici, inter quos dominari consuessent.'

XXXII

Caesar insists on their arms being surrendered. They pretend to comply, but conceal a third part of them.

Ad haec Caesar respondit: 'se magis consuetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum, si prius quam murum aries attigisset se dedidissent; sed deditiois nullam esse condicionem, nisi armis traditis. se id, quod in Nerviis fecisset, 5
facturum finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dediticiis populi Romani iniuriam inferrent.' re nuntiata ad suos quae imperarentur facere dixerunt. armorum magna multitudine de muro in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, iacta, sic ut prope sum- 10
mam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, et tamen circiter parte tertia, ut postea perspectum est, celata atque in oppido retenta, portis patefactis, eo die pace sunt usi.

XXXIII

In the night they make a sudden sally, but find the Romans prepared for them, and are beaten back. Next day the town is stormed and the inhabitants are sold into slavery.

Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire iussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus iniuriam acciperent. illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quod deditioe facta nos- 5
tros praesidia deducturos aut denique indiligentius

servaturos crediderant, partim cum his quae retinuerant et celaverant armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, qua minime arduus ad nostras munitiones ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentino ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperarat, ignibus significatione facta, ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter est, ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis iniquo loco contra eos qui ex vallo turribusque tela iacerent pugnari debuit, cum in una virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, reliqui in oppidum reiecti sunt. postridie eius diei refractis portis, cum iam defenderet nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit. ab his qui emerant caputū numerus ad eum relatus est milium quinquaginta trium.

XXXIV

P. Crassus subduces the tribes of Normandy and Brittany.

Eodem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legione una miserat ad Venetos, Venellos, Osismos, Curiosolitas, Esumios, Aulercos, Redones, quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnes eas civitates in deditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas.

XXXV

The tribes across the Rhine submit. Caesar sends his legions into winter quarters, and sets out for Italy. A fifteen-days' thanksgiving is decreed.

His rebus gestis omni Gallia pacata, tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, uti ab eis nationibus, quae trans Rhenum incolerent, mitterentur legati ad Caesarem, qui se obsides daturas, imperata facturas pollicerentur. quas legationes 5 Caesar, quod in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti iussit. ipse in Carnutes, Andes, Turones, quae civitates propinquae his locis erant ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hibernacula deductis in Italiam profectus est; ob 10 easque res ex litteris Caesaris dierum quindecim supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.

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Aliter ac : xix. 2.

Amplius : vii. 10 ; xxix. 8.

Apposition : xiii. 5.

Attraction : of relative, see under *Relative*.

of mood, xxxv. 3.

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time in which, ii. 12 ; iv. 6, 21 ; xi. 1 ; xiv. 3 ; xxxii. 14.

time at which, vii. 4 ; xxx. 1.

quality, vi. 12 ; xv. 3 ; xviii. 4.

respect, iv. 16 ; vi. 1 ; viii. 4, 16 ; xiii. 7 ; xv. 4 ; xxi. 5.

cause, i. 12 ; iv. 9 ; vii. 4 ; viii. 6 ; xxxii. 1.

comparison, iii. 1 ; vii. 10.

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manner : xi. 2 ; xix. 2, 23 ; xxiii. 16 ; xxxi. 5.

measure of difference, xvii. 18 ; xx. 4 ; xxv. 19 ; xxvii. 6.

agent, xxiv. 14.

material, xxxiii. 7.

Accusative : of extent or respect, iv. 2, 15 ; vi. 2 ; viii. 4, 16 ; xi. 15 ; xvi. 1 ; xvii. 11, 15 ; xx. 15.

double, iv. 4 ; v. 16 ; x. 3.

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of agent, xx. 1.

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with *appropinquo*, x. 21.

with *persuadeo*, x. 22.

Ceteri: ii. 6.

Coeptus: vi. 7.

Concessive participle: xxiii. 8.

Confido: present infinitive, xxx. 13.

Conor: x. 7.

Constituo: x. 13.

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Cum (preposition): enclitic, xxiii. 12.

Deficio: x. 12.

Deponent used passively: xix. 15.

Despero: xxiv. 19.

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Dubito: ii. 10.

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Neu : for *nec*, xxi. 5.

Neuter : in plu., ix. 6 ; xvi. 6.

Novus : no comparative, xxv. 11.

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Similis: with dative, xi. 5.

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Videor: with participle, xxviii. 12.

NOTES TO
CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR
BOOK II

NOTES



I

Line 1. **Cum esset**, 'when Caesar was'; the temporal use of *cum*. It is also used with the causal subjunctive (= since), and the concessive (= although). With the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive *cum* (when) expresses not only the time of the action but the accompanying circumstances. With the past tenses of the indicative *cum* means either 'at the time when' (as the relative to *tum* expressed or understood), e. g. *ver appetebat cum Hannibal castra movet*; or 'whenever,' e. g. *cum domum redii, vestem exuo*, 'whenever I return home'; or 'since,' e. g. *centum suit anni cum lex lata est*, 'it is a hundred years since the law was proposed.'

citeriore, 'hither,' i. e. the province of Cisalpine Gaul. The first triumvirate had secured by the lex Vatinia that a special military command for five years in Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum should be given to Caesar (see Introduction, p. 5).

supra. Book I ends with the words *ipse in citeriorem Galliam . . . profectus est*.

2, 3. **afferebantur . . . fiebat**: note the force of the imperfect, 'kept coming in . . . he was repeatedly informed.'

3. **litteris**: remember *littera*, a letter (of the alphabet); *litterae*, a letter, despatch; also that words used in the plural only require the distributive numeral, except with *one*; one letter, *unae litterae*; but two, three, four, &c., *binæ, trinæ litterae*. *Duae litterae* means two letters of the alphabet.

4. **quam**: for *quos*, referring to the antecedent *Belgas*, but

agreeing by a common attraction with the noun in the predicate *partem*. Cf. i. 38 *Vesontionem, quod est oppidum Sequanorum*.

dixeramus, 'have said'; a peculiar use of the pluperfect; cf. c. xxiv, below: *pedites, qui cum eis una fuerant, quos pulsos dixeram*. The statement about the Belgae had already been made by Caesar (at the beginning of Bk. I) before he made the statement about being in hither Gaul (*demonstravimus*).

5. **obsides**, 'they were exchanging hostages' in pledge of mutual loyalty in resisting the Romans.

6. **has**: accusative in oratio obliqua continued, dependent on *certior fiebat* above.

7. **vererentur**: subjunctive of reported reason; 'they were afraid' (as they said).

omni pacata Gallia: ablative absolute used conditionally or temporally; 'if,' or 'when.' By *Gallia* is meant Celtic Gaul.

ad eos: we should rather have expected *se*, representing the original *nos*.

9. **partim qui**: for *partim ab eis qui*. There were two classes of Belgians stirring up opposition to Rome: the first of these is subdivided into (1) *qui . . . ferebant*, those who objected to any outsiders settling in Gaul; (2) *qui novis imperiis studebant*, those who wanted a change in the government. The second class comprised those chieftains whose schemes for their own advantage would be spoilt by the advent of the Romans.

Germanos: like the Suevi under Ariovistus whose expulsion by Caesar in B.C. 58 is narrated in Bk. I.

10-12. **noluerant . . . ferebant**: the mood now changes to indicative because Caesar is giving his own reasons and no longer quoting Labienus.

11. **atque**, 'and even'; stronger than *et*.

12. **mobilitate . . . levitate**: ablative of cause, 'by reason of . . .' Cf. B. G. iv. 5 *sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student*.

13. **ab nonnullis etiam**: sc. *solicitabantur*.

14. **potentioribus**, 'the more powerful chieftains.'

15. **ad conducendos**, 'for hiring.' In the next chapter the word is used in its literal sense of 'bring together.'

16. **eam rem**, 'their object,' viz. to make themselves kings, *regna occupare*. Remember that *occupare* means 'to seize'; our 'occupy' is *tenere* or *obtinere*.

17. **imperio nostro**, 'under our rule'; ablative of attendant circumstances.

II

2. **novas.** These were the XIIIth and XIVth. He had now eight legions, numbering, legionary soldiers and auxilia together, between 50,000 and 60,000 men.

3. **inita aestate**, 'at the beginning of summer'; temporal ablative absolute. *Inita*, not *ineunte*, is Caesar's regular use.

ulteriozem, 'further,' or Transalpine Gaul.

qui deduceret, 'to lead,' final subjunctive; the antecedent of *qui* is Q. Pedium.

4, 5. **cum . . . inciperet.** See note on *cum esset*, i. 1. The notion of cause as well as time is present; hence the subjunctive.

5. **dat negotium**, 'he directs,' 'commissions.'

6. **reliquis Gallis**, 'the rest of the Gauls.' *Reliqui* strictly means those who are left after many have been deducted; *ceteri*, those that can be added to those which have already been named; e. g. *stipendium pendere et cetera indigna pati*, 'to pay tribute and endure other like indignities.'

7. **quae . . . gerantur**: subjunctive because a dependent clause in oratio obliqua: the order given by Caesar was *ea quae apud vos geruntur cognoscite*.

9. **cogi**, 'were being collected,' to make up the *exercitus*.

10, 11. **dubitandum . . . quin.** In a negative or quasi-negative (rarely in a positive) sentence, *dubitare*, 'to hesitate,' takes the infinitive construction, as in ch. xxiii. 7; but in the sense of 'to be in doubt whether a thing is true,' it takes the subjunctive with *quin*. The cases where the *quin* construction occurs in Caesar with *dubito* in the sense of 'hesitate' are peculiar in always containing a gerundive (see Dr. Reid's note on *De Senectute*, § 16). Translate: 'he thought he must not hesitate,' but remember the gerundive is really passive; literally 'that it must not be hesitated by him.'

12. **castra movet**, 'strikes his camp'; the opposite phrase is *castra ponere*, 'to pitch one's camp.'

diebus: ablative of time within which.

III

1. **Eo**: adverbial, 'there,' i. e. 'thither.' English says carelessly 'come here,' 'go there,' but Latin always requires *huc*, 'hither,' and *eo*, 'thither,' where motion is implied.

omni opinione, 'than any one expected'; ablative of comparison. Instead of *omni* some MSS. read *omnium*.

2. **ex Belgis**: with *proximi*, 'nearest of the Belgae.'

3. **legatos**, 'as envoys.'

primos, 'leading men.'

4. **qui dicerent**, 'to say'; final subjunctive: cf. *qui deduceret*, ch. ii. 3.

4-6. **se suaque . . . permittere**: the subject *se* is omitted, to avoid the repetition *se se*. Cf. ch. xxxi. 7 where the same phrase occurs. The actual words of the Remi were *nos nostraque omnia permittimus*, 'we put ourselves and all our possessions under the protection of Rome.'

5. **populi Romani**. It is worth noticing that Rome, the state, is to be translated by *populus Romanus* or *Romani*; *Roma* is only the city; e.g. 'the war between Rome and Carthage' is *bellum quod Romani cum Poenis gesserunt*.

8. **paratos**: with infinitive, 'willing'; with *ad* and accusative, 'prepared.'

9. **oppidis**: either ablative of place, or, more likely, of instrument; 'by means of,' i. e. 'in their towns.'

recipere, 'to welcome'; sc. the Romans. Except, as here, with a personal object, *recipere* means to 'get back'; 'to receive' is *accipere*.

ceteris, 'and the like'; see above, ch. ii. 6 *reliquis*.

11. **incolant**: for original *incolunt*, relative clauses in oratio obliqua being put into the subjunctive. We should have expected *incolerent* after *dicerent*, an historic tense; but Caesar frequently uses the present for the imperfect in such cases, for the sake of vividness. Cf. the use of *prohibuerint* for *prohibuissent* below, ch. iv. 8.

13. **Suessiones**: object of *detertere*, the subject of which is understood *Remi*. Their words were *ut non detertere potuerimus*.

14, 15. **qui . . . utantur**: concessive; 'although they enjoyed.' For the tense see note on *incolant*, line 11 above.

16. **detertere . . . quin**. Verbs of preventing, if used positively, take *ne*, if negatively, *quin*, and the subjunctive; but *prohibeo* and *veto* prefer the infinitive. See below ch. iv. 8, note on *ingredi*.

IV

1, 2. **quae . . . essent**: subjunctive of indirect question dependent on *quaereret*, *quae* being interrogative, not relative.

2. **quid in bello possent**, 'what strength they had in war'; literally, 'to what extent they had power'; *quid* is the adverbial accusative of extent.

sic reperiebat, 'he found the facts were these'; the imperfect denotes that the enquiries were repeatedly made.

3. **ortos ab Germanis.** Participles like *ortus*, *natus*, are followed by the simple ablative of origin; the use of *ab* denotes that the ancestors are more remote.

4. **Rhenum . . . traductos**, 'had been brought across the Rhine.' *Traduco* in the active takes a double accusative: *exercitum flumen traducit*, 'he leads the army across the river.' In the passive this becomes *exercitus flumen* (accusative) *traducitur*. Cf. English, 'He promised me a book,' and 'I was promised a book.'

5. **loca**: the regular plural of *locus*; *loci* means passages in a book, topics.

6, 7. **patrum . . . memoria**: ablative of time within which. *Patrum* is used literally, not in the sense of 'forefathers.'

7. **omni Gallia**, 'the whole of Gaul,' not only Celtic Gaul as in ch. ii. 7; ablative of attendant circumstances. For the allusion, see *Cimbri* in the Index.

8. **ingredi**: *prohibeo* regularly takes an infinitive, never the subjunctive and *quominus* in Caesar; the same with few exceptions in Cicero and Livy. *Ut*, *ne*, and *quominus* (rarely *quin*) and the subjunctive occur after *prohibeo* in other writers, but mostly after a negative. For the tense of *prohibuerint*, see note on *incolant*, ch. iii. 11 above.

9, 10. **feri . . . sumerent**: in *oratio recta* *fit . . . sumant*, 'the result is they are giving themselves airs'; consecutive subjunctive.

9. **memoria**: ablative of cause.

11. **habere explorata**, 'had made enquiries and knew all about'; much the same as *explorasse*, but implies also that the result continues. Cf. Bk. I. 44 *id se per nuntios compertum habere*.

12. **dicebant**: imperfect, like *reperiebat*, line 2 above.

12, 13. **propinquitatibus affinitatibusque**, 'ties of kinship and marriage.'

15. **pollicitus sit, cognoverint**. The perfect subjunctive *pollicitus sit* is in strict sequence after *cognoverint*, a primary tense; *cognoverint* itself is used instead of *cognossent* to make the narrative more graphic; see note on *incolant*, ch. iii. 11. To the end of the chapter primary tenses are used as though depending on *cognovimus*, 'we have ascertained.'

plurimum: accusative of extent, like *quid possent*, line 2 above.

16, 17. **virtute . . . auctoritate . . . numero**: ablative of respect.

17. **conficere**, 'muster,' 'put into the field.'

armata, 'under arms'; Caesar's usual expression, when

our idiom leads us to expect *armatorum*; so *electa* in the next sentence.

18. *pollicitos*: sc. *Bellovacos esse*.

20. *suos*: of the Remi; oratio recta, *nostri*.

20, 21. *fines* . . . *agros*, 'territory' . . . 'lands'; *fines* denotes the extent, *agros* the quality of their possessions. Cf. viii. 2 *copiosissimos agros, qui cum latos fines haberent*, 'fertile lands of wide extent.'

21. *nostra*, 'our,' i. e. the Romans; ablative of time within which, like *memoria patrum*, line 7 above.

23, 24. *cum* . . . *tum*. See Vocabulary, *cum*.

24. *obtinerit*, 'had held.' 'To obtain' is *consequi* or *adipisci*; *nancisci*, 'to get by chance'; *impetrare*, 'to obtain a request.'

27. *habere*: the subject is *eos*, the Suessiones, understood; *numero*, ablative of respect.

29. *maxime feri* . . . *habeantur*, 'were held the most savage'; *ferus* does not compare.

ipsos: i. e. the Belgae.

36. *appellantur*: indicative, because the words are an explanation by the writer, not part of the report of the Remi; *arbitrari*: sc. *se*, the Remi.

V

1, 2. *liberaliter oratione prosecutus*, 'honouring them with a gracious address.' *Prosequor* means literally 'to escort' some one on his way, and so 'to show honour to.'

2. *senatum*. Caesar borrows a Roman term to describe the native assembly; cf. 28 below, *senatores*.

3. *obsides*, 'as hostages.'

4. *diligenter ad diem*, 'punctually to the day.'

6, 7. *quanto opere* . . . *intersit*, 'how greatly it concerns'; subjunctive of indirect question dependent on *docet*. The construction of *interest* and *refert* is peculiar: with nouns the person or thing concerned is put in the genitive case (of possession); with pronouns, not the genitive of the personal pronoun but the ablative feminine singular of the possessive is used; e. g. *Ciceronis interest*, but *meâ, tuâ, interest*; *illius refert*, but *dicit suâ referre*. *Meâ interest* probably means 'there is a difference (literally, something between) in my direction,' like *meâ re fert*, 'it bears in the direction of my concern,' ablative of route.

6. *rei publicae*: i. e. of Rome.

communis salutis: i. e. both of the Aedui and of Rome.

7. *distineri*: *interest* and *refert* may take accusative and infinitive or a dependent question; *interest* also *ut* with subjunctive.

7, 8. *ne . . . sit*: final subjunctive; 'that they might not have to . . .'

9, 10. *si suas . . . introduxerint*, 'if the Aedui led their forces.' *Introduxerint* is perfect subjunctive for the future perfect indicative of *oratio recta*. If *docet* had been a past tense, the future perfect indicative would have become pluperfect subjunctive.

9. *suas*. The sense of the passage shows that *suas* refers not to the original subject *ipse*, but to *Aedui*.

12. *ad* = *adversus*. 'against.'

13. *ab eis*: with *cognovit*.

14. *exploratoribus*. For the difference between *exploratores* and *speculatores*, see Introduction, p. 25.

15. *in extremis*, 'on the edge of'; cf. *summus mons*, 'the top of the mountain.'

16. *traducere*. For the construction, see above, ch. iv. 4. note on *Rhenum traductos*.

ibi: not far from the village of Berry-au-Bac. See the plan, p. 49.

17. *quae res*, 'and this manoeuvre.'

18. *muniebat*, 'kept guarded,' all the time they occupied the position. So *efficiebat*, line 21.

† *essent*: either consecutive subjunctive, 'such places as were,' i. e. all his rear; or virtual *oratio obliqua*, expressing what he thought to himself at the time. If *erant* is read it means 'the places which actually were.'

19. *et commeatūs*. The order is *et efficiebat ut commeatūs*, &c., 'made it possible for supplies.'

22. *altera parte*: on the left or south bank; Caesar himself was on the north bank, next the *Suessiones*.

23. *sex cohortibus*: about 3,000 men.

24. *in altitudinem*: with *vallo*, 'with a rampart twelve feet in height.'

pedum is genitive of quality or description, or of measure.

25. *duodeviginti*, 'eighteen feet broad.' The usual breadth was only about twelve feet.

VI

1. *nomine*: ablative of respect.

2. *milia passuum*: accusative of extent. For *passus*, see Vocabulary.

ex itinere, 'on the march'; literally, 'from the march,' that is, they proceeded straight to the attack without any special preparations for a siege.

4. **sustentatum est**: impersonally; 'it was held out,' i. e. 'resistance was kept up,' 'the defence was maintained.'

5. **oppugnatio**. See Introduction, p. 31. Translate: 'The Gauls' manner of attack, like that of the Belgae, is as follows.' Note that Latin omits the pronoun in phrases like 'My friends and those of your brother,' *mei amici tuique fratris*, not *ei tui fratris*.

5-8. **ubi circumiecta . . . nudatus est**. The sense is clearer if we translate with finite verbs: 'first they station . . . next they begin to hurl . . . till the wall is cleared, and then,' &c.

6. **totis moenibus**, 'round the whole extent of the fortifications'; either ablative of place or dative with *circum-iecta*.

7. **coepti sunt**. With an active verb *coepit* is used, with a passive *coeptus est*; *coepit amare*, but *coeptus est amari*.

defensoribus: ablative of separation, with a verb of depriving.

8. **testudine**. See Introduction, p. 35.

† **succedunt**. Another reading is *succedunt*, 'set on fire.'

9, 10. **cum . . . conicerent**, 'with such a host hurling'; causal subjunctive. The verb agrees with the *sense* of *multitudo*, though the noun is itself singular.

11. **nulli**: placed last for emphasis; 'not a man.'

12. **summa nobilitate**, 'a man of the highest birth'; ablative of quality or description. Such an ablative always requires an epithet: 'a man of valour' is either *vir fortissimus* or *vir summae fortitudinis*, never *vir fortitudinis*. Usually with these ablatives *vir* or *homo* in apposition is found; but in Bk. I. 18 *Dumnorigem, summā audaciā* occurs; cf. Livy, xxii. 60 *Torquatus, priscae severitatis*.

13. **oppido**: compounds of *sum* regularly take a dative.

15, 16. **nisi . . . posse**: *oratio obliqua*, dependent on the idea of reporting in *nuntium*; 'a messenger to say that,' or 'a message to the effect that'; his words were *nisi . . . submittetur . . . non potero*.

15. **sibi**: the dative of advantage or of person affected.

16. **sustinere**: absolutely, 'to hold out'; cf. *sustentatum est*, ch. vi. 4 above.

posse in *oratio obliqua* does duty for both present and future infinitive.

VII

1. **Eo**, 'thither,' to Bibrax.

isdem ducibus usus, 'employing as guides the same men.' Don't forget that deponents have present participles as well as past, though the past participles are often used with present meaning.

3. **subsidio**: predicative dative.

oppidanis: dative of person affected.

4. **adventu**: ablative of time or of cause.

4, 5. **Remis . . . accessit**, 'to the Remi with renewed hopes of (successful) resistance came a new eagerness to act on the offensive.' English cannot represent the half-punning use of *accessit*, *discessit*. *Accedo* is regularly used as the passive of *addo*, as *pereo* of *perdo*, and *veneo* of *vendo*.

6. **potiundi oppidi**. The form *-undus* for *-endus* in the gerund and gerundive occurs chiefly with *-io* verbs. Only verbs which govern an accusative case can have a gerundive; with intransitive verbs the impersonal gerund construction is used; e.g. *delenda est Carthago*, but *parcendum est victis*. Like *utor*, *rescor*, *fungor*, and *fruor*, *potior* governs the ablative; but in older Latin it governed the accusative, and this gerundive use is a relic of the original construction.

9. † **quos**: agreeing with the first and more important antecedent *vici*. There is another reading *quo*, 'whither,' 'to which.'

10. **omnibus copiis**: ablative of accompaniment; *cum* is only omitted in such phrases where an adjective is used.

10, 11. **ab . . . duobus**: *ab* is used adverbially, 'two miles away or less,' or 'at a distance of less than two miles.' Cf. ch. xxx. 14 below, *ab tanto spatio*. *Duobus*: ablative of comparison. After *plus*, *minus* and *amplius*, *quam* is rarely used with numerals, but the case of the numeral is not affected by the comparative: *vix plus duo millia passuum* (or *duobus millibus*) *aberat*; the accusative is the more usual construction.

VIII

2. **opinionem virtutis**, 'their reputation for valour'; objective genitive.

2, 3. **proelio supersedere**, 'to defer a decisive engagement'; *proelio* is an ablative of separation. *Supersedere* literally means 'to sit above,' 'to be superior to,' and so 'to refrain from'; for the more usual *proelium detrectare*.

3. **statuit**. Verbs of resolving take an infinitive when

the subject of both clauses is the same, *ut* (or *ne*), and the subjunctive when the subjects are different; *statuo hoc facere*, but *statuo ut homines mittantur*.

4. **quid . . . virtute posset**, 'what the enemy could do in point of courage'; *virtute*, ablative of respect; *posset*, dependent question. For *quid*, see note on iv. 2.

5-18. **ubi . . . possent**. The principal verbs in this long sentence are *obduxit*, *constituit*, *collocavit*; *ubi nostros . . . intellexit* is an adverbial clause of time; *loco . . . idoneo*, a causal ablative absolute stating why Caesar chose that position; *quod . . . redibat*, a causal clause in parenthesis stating in what respects the ground was suitable; and finally the principal sentence begins at *ab utroque latere*.

6, 7. **loco pro castris . . . opportuno**, 'since the ground before the camp was naturally convenient'; causal ablative absolute.

8-12. **paululum . . . redibat**, 'rising gently from the plain, extended on the side towards the enemy (*adversus*) over only so much ground as the army when drawn up could cover, and on either side it fell away sharply (literally, 'had fallings away of the side'), while in front it sloped gently and gradually sank down into the plain.'

9. **adversus**: adjective agreeing with *collis*.

10. **loci**: partitive genitive with *quantum*; English prefers to take it with the antecedent *tantum*.

10. **occupare**, 'occupy,' only in the military sense of 'to cover'; ordinarily it means 'to seize.'

12. **ab utroque latere**, 'on either side of this hill he ran a trench . . . at right angles (to the ridge), and at the ends of the trenches he erected redoubts.'

14. **passuum**: genitive of description or measure.

15. **tormenta**, 'artillery,' any kind of engine for hurling missiles (see Introduction, pp. 36, 37).

16. **tantum multitudinem**. For the cases, see above, ch. viii. 4 *quid virtute*.

17. **ab lateribus**, 'in flank'; cf. *ab utroque latere*, *ex utraque parte*, the preposition denoting the side or point from which the object is viewed.

18, 19. **duabus . . . relictis**: to the recruits, as usual, were given the lightest duties.

19. **si quo**, 'if they were wanted anywhere'; sc. *eos duci*.

20. **subsidio**: predicative dative. See note on ch. vii. 3 above.

reliquas. See note on *reliquis*, ch. ii. 6 above.

22. **eductas instruxerant**. Translate as if *eduxerant et*

instruxerant; cf. *captam urbem incendit*, 'he took the city and burned it.'

IX

1. **Palus**: the marsh formed by the Miette stream.

2. **si . . . transirent**, 'to see whether our men would cross,' or 'in case our men should cross.' Except with *expecto* and verbs like *experior*, a single dependent question is introduced by *num*, not *si*; e.g. 'ask if he is ready,' *roga num paratus sit*. Cp. Bk. VII. 37 *hostes circumfunduntur si quem aditum reperire possent*, 'in the hope of being able to find an entrance,' where no verb of attempting is actually used.

4. **impeditos**: sc. *hostes*, 'while hampered' by the marshy ground.

parati: closely with *in armis*.

5, 6. **proelio . . . contendebatur**, 'a cavalry engagement was going on.'

6. **neutri**: like *utri, utrique*, always used, in the plural, of two sets or parties.

7. **secundiore . . . nostris**: ablative absolute, like *loco opportuno*, ch. viii. 6, 'the skirmish having resulted in favour of our men.'

10. **post**, 'in the rear of.'

demonstratum est. See above, ch. v. 17-20.

12, 13. **castellum . . . pontem**. See ch. v. *ibid*.

14. **si minus potuissent**, 'if they failed to do this'; *possent* represents an original future simple, *si poterimus*; *potuissent* an original future perfect, *potuerimus*: 'we will storm the redoubt if we can; if we shall have proved unable to do that we will ravage.' In the first sentence the events occur together, in the second, one is completed before the other begins.

15. **magno nobis usui**, 'of great service to us'; *usui*, predicative dative; *nobis*, dative of advantage. Cf. *cui bono erit?* 'for whose advantage will it be?' and note on *subsidio*, ch. vii. 3.

X

2. **levis armaturae Numidas**, 'light-armed Numidians'; genitive of description or else partitive, 'the Numidian detachment of light-armed troops.' See Introduction, p. 20.

3. **pontem**. For the double accusative, see note on *Rhenum tra ductos*, ch. iv. 4 above.

4. **in eo loco**: where he came upon the enemy.

6. **occiderunt**. The general word for 'to kill' is *interficere*;

occidere, to kill with a weapon, as in war; *necare*, to put to death cruelly; *trucidare*, to murder inhumanly, butcher.

per, 'over'; *reliquos* with *conantes*, 'the rest as they tried.'

7. *conantes*: verbs of striving, except *conor*, are followed by *ut* and the subjunctive.

8. *primos, qui transierant*: not 'those who had got across first,' *qui transierant primi*, but 'those who had marched in front and were already across.'

equitatu: ablative of instrument.

8, 9. *circumventos interfecerunt*. See note on *eductas instruxerunt*, ch. viii. 22.

10. *spem se fefellisse*, 'that their hopes had deceived them.'

11, 12. *neque nostros . . . progredi* = *et nostros non progredi*.

12. *ipsos*, 'themselves,' instead of the Romans as they had hoped; see the end of ch. ix. *Deficere* also takes a dative.

13-17. *constituerunt optimum esse . . . convenirent*. The construction is changed from accusative and infinitive to the subjunctive. In the direct speech the words were *optimum est reverti* and *conveniamus* 'let us assemble,' jussive subjunctive.

14. *domum suam quemque*, 'each to his own home.' Names of towns and small islands, with *rus* and *domus*, do not take a preposition after verbs of motion. Note that *quisque* always follows closely *se* and *suus* in prose where they are used together; cf. *sibi quisque*, at the beginning of ch. xi.

15-17. *quorum . . . convenirent*, 'that they should assemble to defend those into whose territories the Romans first led their army.' *Introduxissent* represents *introduxerint*, future perfect of direct speech.

20. *haec . . . ratio . . . quod*, 'this further consideration that.'

21. *appropinquare*. See above, ch. v. 8, 9. *Appropinquare* takes either the dative or *ad* and the accusative; nearly always the former in Caesar.

22-24. *his persuaderi . . . poterat*, 'the latter could not be induced . . . not to take help.' Contrast *mihi persuasum est ut hoc faciam*, 'I am persuaded to do this' with *mihi persuasum est periculum instare*, 'I am convinced that danger threatens.'

XI

1. *secunda vigilia*: ablative of time within which; 'in the course of the second watch.' *De secunda vigilia* would

mean 'as soon as the second watch began.' See Introduction, p. 31.

2. **nullo ... ordine**: ablative of accompaniment or manner.

3, 4. **cum ... peteret**: causal subjunctive. For *sibi quisque domum*, see note on *domum suam quemque*, ch. x. 14 above.

4. **itineris**, 'the first place on the march.'

5. **fecerunt ut . . . videretur**, 'the result was that'; *videretur*, consecutive subjunctive after *fecerunt*, 'they brought it about that.' Cf. the phrase *qua ex re fieri ut* in ch. iv. 9 above.

fugae. *Similis* takes either a genitive or a dative in Cicero and Livy, but Caesar uses it with the dative: *aedificia Gallicis consimilia*, Bk. V. 12.

6. **hac re . . . Caesar**. For the position of the subject, cf. Bk. V. 49: *quibus litteris circiter media nocte Caesar allatis suos facit certiores*.

speculatores. See Introduction, p. 25.

7. **veritus**. Translate as a present participle, as often with deponent past participles.

discederent, 'why they were going off'; dependent question.

8. **castris**: ablative of place, with an instrumental force. See note on *oppidis*, ch. iii. 9 above.

9. **re**, 'the fact,' or 'truth.'

exploratoribus. See Introduction, p. 25.

10, 11. **qui . . . moraretur**, 'to delay'; final subjunctive. Observe the various ways of expressing purpose in Latin: e.g. 'He sent envoys to sue for peace' can be expressed in no less than six ways, viz.

legatos misit (1) *ut pacem peterent*;

(2) *qui pacem peterent*;

(3) *ad pacem petendam*;

(4) *pacis petendae causā* or *grātiā*;

(5) *pacem petitum*;

(6) *pacem petituros*;

(5) only after a verb of motion; (6) is rare; the infinitive never in prose.

11. **his**. Supply *equitibus* from *equitatum*.

14. **subsequi**, 'follow close,' 'dog their steps.'

15. **milia passuum**: accusative of extent.

16. **eorum fugientium**, 'of them as they fled'; 'of those who fled' would be *fugientium* or *eorum qui fugiebant*.

ab extremo agmine, 'in the extreme rear.' See note on *ab lateribus*, ch. viii. 17 above.

17. **ad quos**. Supply *ei* from *agmine*, like *equitibus* from

equitatum just above. As a rule the antecedent is only omitted when antecedent and relative are in the same case.

19. *priores*. We should say 'and' or 'while.' This absence of a joining word is called *asyndeton*. Translate: 'while those in front, thinking they were well out of danger, and being restrained, &c., when they heard the shouting, broke their ranks, and all sought safety in flight.'

viderentur is subjunctive because dependent on the subjunctive *ponerent*.

24. *quantum . . . spatium*: i.e. 'they killed so long as daylight lasted,' literally, 'as was the length of daylight.'

sub, 'towards'; like the Greek *ὑπὸ ῥύκτα*.

XII

1. *Postridie eius diei*: literally, 'on the next day of that day'; possessive genitive. The phrase is very like the English 'the morrow morn,' Scots 'the morn's morn.' With *postridie* and *pridie* the accusative is used (*pridie Kalendas Februarias*, January 31st), except in the phrase *eius diei* as here.

1, 2. *priusquam . . . reciperent*, 'before they could recover'; the subjunctive is final, and denotes his purpose in leading forward his army.

3, 4. *magno itinere*, 'by a forced march' of about twenty-seven miles.

5. *ex itinere*, 'straight from,' or 'immediately after the march,' without waiting to throw up works. See on ch. vi. 2.

vacuum ab: *vacuus* takes either the simple ablative of separation, or the ablative and *ab*.

7. *paucis defendentibus*: concessive ablative absolute; 'though its defenders were but few.'

8. *vineas agere*. See Introduction, pp. 33, 34.

9. *quaeque*, 'and gather the things which were of use.'

oppugnandum. Look out the difference between this word and *expugnare*.

usui: predicative dative.

10. *omnis ex fuga*, 'all the host of the Suessiones which had come from the flight.'

12. *vineis . . . aggere . . . turribus*. See Introduction, pp. 32, 33, 69.

aggere iacto, 'when the earthwork had been constructed,' literally, 'earth for a mound having been shot (into the trench).'

15. **de deditione**, 'to propose a surrender.'

16. **conservarentur**: depending on *petentibus*; *mittunt* and *impetrant* are historic presents, which may be followed either by present or imperfect subjunctive.

XIII

1. **obsidibus . . . primis**, 'as hostages the leading men.'

5. **suaque**, 'and their belongings.'

oppidum Bratuspantium, 'the town of Bratuspantium'; so 'the city of Rome,' *urbs Roma*; 'the island of Cyprus,' *insula Cyprus*, the name of the place being put in apposition, not in the defining genitive as in our idiom.

7, 8. **maiores natu**, 'the elders'; *natu* is an ablative of respect.

9, 10. **sese in . . . fidem . . . venire**, 'that they placed themselves under his protection.'

11, 12. **accessisset . . . poneret**. Note the change of tense, 'had come near and was pitching.'

XIV

2. **copiis**: as mentioned in ch. v.

eum: Caesar.

reverterat: in the perfect and the tenses derived from it the active *revertor* is used; in the present and tenses derived from it the deponent *revertor*.

3. **facit verba**, 'speaks.' Note *verba dare*, 'to cheat.'

Bellovacos. From here to the end of the chapter the words are in oratio obliqua.

omni tempore, 'at all times'; ablative of time within which.

6, 7. **redactos . . . perferre**, 'had been reduced . . . and were enduring.'

8. **qui . . . fuissent**: supply *eos*, 'those who had been the ringleaders.' Their words were *qui huius . . . fuerunt, quod intellegunt quantam . . . intulerint* (perfect subjunctive, dependent question) . . . *profugerunt*.

10. **Britanniam**, 'even thus early,' Mr. Peskett remarks, 'political refugees found a shelter in Britain.'

12. **sua**, 'his usual' or 'well-known'; **clementia** is the opposite of *severitas*, **mansuetudo** of *feritas*.

in eos utatur, 'show towards them.'

13. **fecerit**: perfect subjunctive for future perfect indicative in direct speech.

14. **amplificaturum**: the subject is *cum*, understood: *oratio recta, amplificabis*.

auxiliis, 'help' (on repeated occasions); the plural commonly means 'auxiliary forces.'

15. **si qua bella . . . sustentare consuerint**, 'through whose help (that of the Aedui) they were accustomed to support whatever wars occurred'; in *oratio recta*, *si qua . . . inciderunt . . . consuerunt*: literally, 'if any wars have broken out they are accustomed to support them.' *Quis*, 'any,' is used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *num*, *quo*, and *quanto*; in other words, in negative, conditional, and comparative clauses.

XV

1. **honoris Divitiaci . . . causa**, 'out of respect' or 'compliment to Divitiacus.' *Divitiaci* is objective genitive.

2. **recepturum**. See note on *recipere*, ch. iii. 9.

3. **quod erat**. This is an explanation for the reader, not part of his words to them, or *esset* would be used.

magna . . . auctoritate: ablative of quality or description, always with an epithet. See note on *summa nobilitate*, ch. vi. 12.

4. **multitudine**: ablative of respect.

sexcentos: an unusually large number. 'To demand hostages of one' is *obsides imperare alicui*.

8. **attingebant**: the imperfect represents a permanent condition, like *nascebatur*, ch. xviii. 4.

10. **reperiebat**, 'he found' as the result of repeated inquiries; for the imperfect see note on *sic reperiebat*, ch. iv. 2.

11. **pati**: the subject is *eos* understood.

nihil . . . vini, 'no wine'; partitive genitive. In speaking of the Suevi, Bk. IV. 2, Caesar gives a very similar account: *vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines arbitrantur*.

13. **animos**, 'the spirit,' not of the Nervii specially, but of men generally. There is another reading, *animos eorum*; if this is right, *eorum* is used carelessly for *suos*.

remitti, 'relaxed.' The metaphor is from the unbending of a bow; the opposite of *remitto* in this sense is *intendo*.

14. **feros** is one of the adjectives that do not compare; cf. ch. iv. 29 *maxime feri*.

magnae virtutis, 'men of great bravery.' Genitive of quality, always with epithet, like the ablative of quality. 'The genitive of description is used in giving the *Class* of anything, and in expressions of Number and Quantity. The

ablative is used when the *Parts* of anything are spoken of; also to express a Temporary state. Both the genitive and ablative are used of mental qualities' (Dr. Postgate, *Lat. Prim.* § 322).

15. **increpitare**: the subject is *eos*, the object *Belgas*.

15, 16. **qui se . . . dedidissent**, 'for having surrendered,' causal subjunctive; in *oratio recta* **qui se dediderint** (perfect subjunctive).

17. **confirmare**, 'they roundly declared.'

XVI

1. **triduum**: not an adjective agreeing with *iter*, but the accusative (of extent or duration of time) of the noun *triduum*. In Bk. I. 38 Caesar uses *tridui iter*.

3. **amplius milia**. See note on ch. vii. 10.

6. **utrisque**. See note on *neutri*, ch. ix. 6.

persuaserant: for the construction of *persuadeo*, see note on ch. x. 22. *Persuaserant* is in the indicative because the remark is Caesar's, not part of what he learnt from the captives.

10, 11. **in eum locum . . . quo**, 'into a place whither'; the *oratio recta* would be *in eum locum coniecerunt quo . . . non sit*, 'a place such that into it'; *quo* = *in quem* = *talem ut in eum*; **esset** is consecutive subjunctive, as in *non is sum qui hoc faciam*, 'I am not the man to do this.'

XVII

1. **centuriones**. See Introduction, p. 22.

2. **qui . . . deligant**, 'to choose'; final subjunctive. See note on *qui moraretur*, ch. xi. 10.

5–7. **eorum . . . perspecta**, 'having marked the order of march adopted by our army during those days.' Of the three genitives, *exercitus* is governed by *itineris*, *itineris* and *eorum dierum* by *consuetudine*.

8. **inter singulas**, 'between every two.'

impedimentorum, 'beasts of burden'; usually 'baggage.'

9, 10. **neque esse quicquam negotii**, 'and that it was a matter of no difficulty'; literally, 'nothing of difficulty'; partitive genitive.

11. **magnum spatium**: accusative of extent of space.

12. **sub sarcinis**, 'while still encumbered with its packs.' For *sarcinae* and *impedimenta*, see Introduction, pp. 24, 25.

13. **futurum ut**, 'the result would be that.'

14. **adiuvabat**: the subject is the clause *quod Nervii . . .*

effecerant. Translate, 'the advice of those, &c., was supported by the fact that.'

15, 16. *cum . . . nihil possent*: causal, 'having no strength'; *nihil*, adverbial accusative of extent (like *quicquid* in the next line); *equitatu*, ablative of respect.

16-18. *neque enim . . . copiis*, 'nor indeed to this day do they devote any attention to this branch, but all the strength they have lies in their infantry.'

18. *quo facilius*, 'in order the more easily'; in a final clause containing a comparative, *quo* is used instead of *ut*: it is an ablative of measure of difference=*ut eo*, 'that by so much the more.'

19. *venissent*: for an original future perfect indicative: *ut impediamus si venerint*, they said to themselves.

20-22. *teneris . . . interiectis*, 'by notching trees when young and bending them over (whereby the branches grew out thickly sideways), and by then setting between them brambles and thorns, they had made these hedges afford defences like a wall, into which,' &c.

22. *instar muri*: *instar* is an indeclinable noun, in apposition to *munimenta*. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* ii. 15 *instar montis equum*, 'a horse the size of a mountain.'

23. *quo*=*in quae munimenta*.

XVIII

1. *Loci . . . quem locum*: omit the *locum* in translating. This repetition of the noun is common in Caesar.

haec, 'as follows.'

2. *ab summo*, 'from the top'; *summum* is used as a noun, like *in occulto* just below.

declivis: *declivitas* means the downward, *acclivitas* the upward slope of a hill.

4. *pari acclivitate*, 'with a similar upward slope'; ablative of quality. See note on ch. vi. 12.

5. *adversus huic et contrarius*, 'opposite to this and corresponding with it,' or 'facing this and on the other side of the river rose a hill.' For the tense, see on *attingebat*, ch. xv. 8.

5, 6. *passus . . . apertus*, 'clear of trees for about two hundred paces at its base.'

6. *ab superiore parte*, 'in the upper part'; *ab* because viewed from the standpoint of the person looking from it.

6, 7. *silvestris ut*, 'so thickly-wooded that.' In a consecutive clause 'that not,' 'that nobody,' &c., are *ut non*, *ut nemo*; in a final clause *ne*, *ne quis*.

8. **occulto** : substantivally, like *summo*, six lines above.
 9. **paucæ**, 'just a few.'
 10. **pedum** : genitive of quality ; cf. *passuum*, ch. viii. 14.

XIX

- 1, 2. **omnibus copiis**. See note on ch. vii. 10.
 2, 3. **aliter . . . ac**, 'was different from what' ; cf. *eadem* *atque* in ch. vi. 4. *Atque* or *ac* (the latter not before a vowel) is regularly used after words denoting likeness, such as *pariter*, *aeque*, or contrast, such as *aliter*, *secus* : e.g. *aliter sentis atque ego*. 'your views differ from mine.'
 4. **consuetudine** : ablative of manner.
 5. **expeditas**. See Introduction, p. 25.
ducebat, 'was leading' at the time when the enemy attacked.
 8. **praesidio . . . erant**, 'formed a guard for' ; predicative dative. **impedimentis** : dative of advantage (*dativus com-mōdi*). The seasoned troops were put in the post of danger, the recruits in the rear.
 11. **illi**, 'the enemy.'
silvas : the various parts of the wood into which the detachments retired.
 12. **silva** : the wood as a whole.
 13. **quem ad finem** = *ad finem ad quem*. The antecedent is attracted into the relative clause. Translate: 'than the limit to which the open ground extended' ; literally, 'the open ground stretched out extended.'
 14. **cedentes** : agreeing with *eos* understood, 'them as they retreated.' See note on *eorum fugientium*, ch. xi. 16.
 15, 16. **opere dimenso**, 'measured out the works and . . .' *Dimenso*, though from a deponent verb, is sometimes used passively, like *comitatus*, *expertus*, *ultus*, &c.
 16. **prima**, 'the head of' ; like *summus mons*, 'the top of the mountain.'
 18, 19. **quod . . . convenerat**, 'this being the time agreed upon for.'
 19, 20. **ut . . . constituerant**, 'just as they had formed their line and ranks.'
 20. **ipsi sese confirmaverant**, 'and had cheered each other on' (to charge).
 23. **celeritate** : ablative of manner.
 24. **decucurrerunt** : verbs that reduplicate their perfect in the simple form, as *di-dici*, *po-posci*, drop the reduplication when compounded with a preposition, except *do*, *sto*, *disco*, *posco*, and sometimes *curro*.

ad, 'up to.'

25. in manibus nostris, 'right upon us.'

26. adverso colle, 'up the hill'; really an ablative of attendant circumstances, 'the hill being against them'; cf. *secundo flumine*, 'down stream'; literally, 'the stream being in one's favour.'

XX

1. Caesari . . . agenda, 'Caesar had to do everything.' The dative of the agent (or of the person interested in an action) is regularly used with the gerund and gerundive instead of the ablative with *a*; also with adjectives in *-bilis* and the perfect participle passive, especially of verbs of the senses, like *seeing*, *thinking*, &c., as *haec mihi perspecta sunt*, 'these things have been studied by me.'

vexillum: as the sign of battle. See Introduction, p. 28.

3. concurrere, 'to rush'; literally, 'for it to be rushed,' impersonal.

signum tuba: the signal, that is, to fall in. Just below, **signum dandum**: the signal to begin the battle.

4. paulo longius, 'a little too far.' *Paulo* is ablative of measure of difference.

aggeris, 'material for the mound.'

7. successus, 'the approach' up the hill (*sub*).

9. subsidio: predicative dative. See Vocabulary.

10. quid . . . oporteret: dependent question, object to *praescribere*.

12-14. singulis . . . singulos . . . castris, 'the several lieutenants to leave their respective legions till after the camp had been fortified.'

15. nihil: 'not at all'; adverbial accusative of extent, stronger than *non*.

16. quae videbantur, 'what seemed necessary.'

XXI

1. necessariis rebus imperatis, 'after giving such orders only as were urgent'; cf. *pauci* at the end of ch. xviii, 'only a few.'

2. quam in partem = *in eam partem quam*, 'to that part (of his army) where chance brought him,' or 'which chance put in his way.'

3. devenit has much the same force as our word 'land' in the phrase 'to land on one's feet,' to get there without exactly knowing how.

decimam : the tenth. Caesar's favourite legion was posted on the left wing.

3, 4. **non longiore . . . quam uti**, 'he spoke but a few words, merely urging them to,' &c.

4. **suae**, 'their'; not of course 'his,' though *suus* as a rule refers back to the subject.

5, 6. **neu . . . animo**, 'and not to lose their heads.' *Animo*, ablative of respect. In final clauses and usually with prohibitions, *neu* or *nere* is used for *nec*.

6. **sustinerent** : sc. *uti* or *ut*.

7, 8. **non longius . . . posset**, 'no more than a spear's throw off'; **quo** = *ut eo*.

8. **posset** : consecutive subjunctive.

9. **alteram**, 'the other,' i.e. the right wing. *Alius*, 'another,' *alter*, 'the other' (of two).

10. **pugnantibus occurrit**, 'came upon them already fighting.'

12. **insignia** : a legionary soldier's helmet had a badge or plume of feathers, the shape and colour of which perhaps distinguished the different legions. See Introduction, p. 22.

14. **defuerit**, 'that there proved to be no time.' In a consecutive clause both the perfect and the imperfect subjunctive are used after a past tense; the perfect expresses the *actual*, the imperfect the *natural* result. 'Side by side with the imperfect the perfect is used to denote a past result in a more vivid manner, or a single fact as opposed to a series of facts, or momentary as opposed to continuous time: e.g. *Adeo crudelis fuit ut captivos omnes trucidaret, ne fratri quidem suo pepercerit*, he was so cruel as to butcher . . . that he actually did not spare.'

14, 15. **quam quisque . . . in partem** = *ad eam partem in quam quisque*. Translate: 'Each man as he left the works fell in at whatever part of the line he happened to arrive, and beside the first standard he caught sight of.'

16. **suis** : sc. *signis*, 'the standards of his own division.'

XXII

2, 3. **rei militaris . . . ordo**, 'the system and method of military science.'

3. **postulabat** : singular because the words which are its subject, *ratio atque ordo*, form a single idea, 'systematic method.'

3, 4. †**diversis legionibus** : ablative of attendant circumstances, 'since, the legions being turned in different direc-

tions (or "scattered") they (the soldiers) were resisting the enemy, one at one point, one at another.' No continuous line of battle could be formed, as the enemy were attacking from various points. Another reading is *diversae legiones*, subject to *resisterent*.

5. **ante**: ch. xvii. 20.

6. **neque**: the principal sentence begins here.

certa, 'regular,' 'with certainty.'

7, 8. **neque . . . provideri**, 'nor could it be foreseen what was wanted in each part of the field'; *esset*, subjunctive of dependent question. The construction of *opus est* is this: either (1) *opus* is the predicate and the thing needed the subject: *nobis opus est dux*, 'we need a leader': or (2) more commonly *opus* is the subject and the thing needed is put in the ablative of the instrument: *opus est gladio*, 'we need a sword' (literally, 'there is work with a sword'). (1) is the usual construction, as here, with neuter pronouns and adjectives.

9. **in tanta . . . iniquitate** = *cum tam iniquae essent res*, 'as the circumstances were so diversified, so also they were attended by various results in the matter of fortune'; or *iniquitate rerum* may mean 'circumstances being so unfavourable to us.'

XXIII

1. **nonae et decimae**, 'the ninth and the tenth,' both under Labienus on the left.

1, 2. **ut . . . constiterant**, 'having taken post.'

2. **acie**: old form of the genitive *aciei*.

3-6. **Atrebātes**: object of *compulerunt*; **conantes**, accusative, 'them as they tried.'

6. **impeditam**: i. e. in their efforts to get across.

7. **dubitaverunt**. See note on ch. ii. 10 *dubitandum*.

8. **progressi**: concessive, 'though they advanced.'

9. **resistentes hostes**: object of *coniecerunt*.

10. **diversae**: cf. xxii. 3. Either 'turned in different directions' or 'apart from each other or the rest.'

12. **quibuscum**: with personal and reflexive, and usually with relative pronouns, *cum* follows its case, as *secum*, *quibuscum*, but *cum his*, *cum eis*.

congressi, the 'sense-construction': the masculine agrees with the logical subject, *homines* supplied from *legiones*. So in ch. xxvi. 14 *decimam legionem, qui cum cognovissent*.

ex loco superiore: with *profligatus*.

12, 13. **in ipsis**, 'right on.'

14. *a fronte*. See note on ch. viii. 17 *ab lateribus*.

nudatis. See plan, p. 57. The eighth and eleventh legions had been posted in the centre, but had driven back the Viromandui, and having pursued them were fighting them at the river; on the left wing the ninth and tenth under Labienus had been stationed; they had chased the Atrëbates across the river and finally they took the enemy's camp (ch. xxvi. 11); the seventh and twelfth held the right wing.

16, 17. *confertissimo agmine, duce Boduognato*, 'in a very dense column led by Boduognatus.' *Agmine* is ablative of manner; *duce* ablative of attendant circumstances. Remember that *confertus* comes from *confercio*, not *confero*.

18, 19. *quorum pars*: from the plan on p. 57, it will be seen that after crossing the river the Nervii divided their forces, one party going to the left to attack the seventh and twelfth legions, the other to the right, through the gap between the Roman right and centre, against the camp.

19. *aperto latere*, 'on their unprotected side,' i.e. the right side, the one not covered by the shield, which was carried on the left arm; unless the phrase means 'the exposed flank' of the Roman army, left uncovered by the advance of legions seven and eleven from the centre and nine and ten from the left.

20. *castrorum*: a sort of defining genitive; 'the height where the camp was.'

XXIV

1, 2. *levis armaturae pedites*. See note on ch. x. 1.

3. *dixeram*. See ch. xix. 22. For the pluperfect, see note on ch. i. 4. Translate: 'who had, as I have already mentioned, been put to flight.'

cum se . . . reciperent, 'on their way back.'

4. *adversis*, 'face to face.' These had engaged the Roman cavalry on the side of the river away from the camp, and after putting them to flight had crossed the river and got to the camp before the cavalry reached it again.

occurrerant. Notice how Caesar uses the imperfect in this chapter to describe the episodes of the battle, but returns to the perfect when he reverts to the main issue.

5, 6. *decumana*: the decuman gate was the one farthest from the enemy, and as the camp was on a slope it would be at the top of the hill. *ac* is explanatory, 'that is.'

6, 7. *victores . . . transisse*, 'had been victorious and crossed.'

11. *alii aliam in partem*, 'some in one direction, some in

another'; but remember *alii* by itself means *others*, not *some*, the Latin for which is *nonnulli, sunt qui, quidam*.

13. 14. **virtutis opinio**, 'reputation for valour'; objective genitive. Cp. ch. viii. 1. He means that things must have looked very black indeed to frighten such good fighters as the Trevēri.

14, 15. **ab civitate**, 'by their state'; ablative of agent, *civitate* being the collective of *civibus*; hence *ab* is used.

16. **compleri**: imperfect, 'being filled.' So the other infinitives.

19, 20. **desperatis . . . rebus**, 'thinking our position hopeless.' Caesar uses *despero* with *de* and the ablative, and with the dative; with the accusative only in the ablative absolute construction.

XXV

1. **Caesar**. The narrative goes back to ch. xxi. 9, *atque in alteram partem*.

3. **collatis**: and so crowded together instead of being with their several cohorts and maniples.

4. **sibi ipsos . . . impedimento**, 'were in each other's way in fighting.' For the datives, see note on *subsidio*, ch. vii. 3.

5. **omnibus**: there were six centurions to each cohort. The large number of ablatives absolute in this chapter is noticeable.

6. **signo**: the standard of the cohort. For *signum*, *signifer*, and *primipilus*, see Introduction, pp. 22, 27.

8. **in his**, 'among them the chief centurion'; the centurion who commanded the first line of the triarii in his cohort, the triarii being the highest in rank of the three maniples forming a cohort.

9. **multis gravibusque**, 'many severe.' 'Many excellent men' is either *homines multi optimique*, or *multi et (atque) optimi*, or *multi cique optimi*, not *multi optimi*; but such a phrase as *multae naves longae* is admissible, because *naves longae* forms a single expression. See also note on ch. xxix. 10 *duplici*.

9, 10. **ut . . . non**: see note on *silvestris ut*, ch. xviii. 6.

10. **reliquos**: with *vidit*, six lines above.

tardiores, 'rather slack.'

11. **ab novissimis**, 'in the rear'; literally, on the side of the rear, like *a fronte*; so next line. *Novus*, meaning absolutely new, has no comparative.

†**deserto proelio**: the MSS. reading is *deserto proelio* simply, 'were withdrawing from the fight and going off.' *Loco* is

inserted by some editors between *deserto* and *proelio* on the ground that Caesar does not use *excedere* by itself, but always with a defining word like *proelio*, *pugna*.

12, 13. **neque . . . et**, 'did not cease . . . but were pressing on.'

14. **rem . . . in angusto**, 'matters were critical'; *angusto* is used substantivally. The expression is just like our 'in a hole,' 'in a fix,' 'in a tight place.'

vidit: repeated for clearness from the first *vidit*, as the sentence is so long.

15. **scuto**: the apodosis begins here; '(seeing all this) he snatched,' &c.

16. **militi**: dative of the person affected. Where *actual* movement to or from is meant, a preposition is required: *vestem homini detraxit*, 'he pulled the man's clothes off,' but *detraxit anulum de digito*, 'he pulled the ring off his finger'; *ex turba me eripuit*, 'he pulled me out of the crowd' (Postgate, *Primer*, § 329).

19. **signa inferre**. See Introduction, p. 27.

iussit: sc. *milites* as subject to *laxare*.

manipulos laxare, 'open out the maniples,' 'take open order,' which would be done by the odd numbers of the front rank springing forward.

quo facilius. See note on ch. xvii. 18, *quo facilius*.

21. **pro se**, 'according to his ability.'

22. **etiam in extremis suis rebus**, 'even in his own extreme peril.'

XXVI

1. **Caesar, cum**. Our usual phrase in such a sentence is, 'When Caesar noticed so and so, he advised'; Latin prefers to put the principal subject first, then the dependent clause, where the subject of each clause is the same.

iuxta, 'near' to the twelfth.

4. **conversa signa . . . inferrent**, 'wheel and face the enemy.' Strictly speaking, only one would have to face about. Caesar's purpose was that the legions should stand back to back, and so present two fronts to the enemy, who could no longer take them in the rear (*aversos circumvenire*).

8. **legionum duarum**. See ch. xix. 6.

8, 9. **praesidio impedimentis**. See note on ch. vii. 3.

9, 10. **cursu incitato**, 'quickened their pace,' 'broke into a double.'

10. **in summo colle** qualifies *conspiciebantur*, 'the enemy

at the top of the hill' would be *hostes qui in summo colle erant*.

11. **castris . . . potitus**. See note on ch. xxiii. 14 *nudatis*, for Labienus's movements.

12. **gererentur**: dependent question. So *essent*, *versaretur*, in the next sentence.

14. **qui**: the antecedent is (the men of the) *decimam legionem*.

14, 15. **quo . . . esset**, 'the position of affairs.'

16. **versaretur**: the verb agrees with the nearest and most important subject.

16, 17. **nihil . . . fecerunt**, 'made all possible speed'; literally, 'left nothing undone for themselves as regards speed.' *Reliqui* is partitive genitive dependent on *nihil*, *sibi* dependent on *reliqui*. The phrase *reliqui facere* is used only where a negative is expressed or implied.

XXVII

2. **nostri etiam qui**, 'even such of our men as had.' **procubuissent** is consecutive or generic subjunctive.

3. **innixi**: *nitor* has two past participles; *nixus*, 'resting on'; *nisus*, 'having striven.'

4. **perterritos**: sc. *esse*.

6, 7. **†pugnarunt quo . . . praeferrent**, 'fought all over the field in order to outdo the legionary soldiers.' *Quo* instead of *ut* because a comparative is implied in *praeferre se*, 'to show oneself superior to.' See note on *quo facilius*, ch. xvii. 18. Kraner reads *pugnando se . . . praeferrent*, in which case the subjunctive is consecutive, like *occurrerent*.

7, 8. **etiam . . . salutis**, 'even when escape was past praying for.' Lit. 'even in their last hope of safety.'

11. **his**, 'these last.' The *proximi* of the line above.

12. **qui superessent**, 'the survivors'; literally, 'such as survived.' Like *procubuissent* above, and *post eum quae essent* in ch. v. 18.

ut ex tumulo, 'as from a mound.' **conicerent, remitterent**, depend on the *ut* above.

13, 14. **non nequiquam**: with *ausos*, 'it was not without good grounds (for expecting they would succeed) that . . . had dared.'

14. **deberet**: the subject is the clause *homines ausos esse transire flumen*, 'it (viz. that men had dared, &c.) ought not to be considered.'

16, 17. **quae . . . redegerat**, 'things which, very difficult

as they were, their splendid courage had made easy'; literally, 'had reduced to be easy from being very difficult.' *Reddere* is more common in this sense than *redigere*, which usually has *ad* or *in*, as in the next sentence.

XXVIII

1. **ad internecionem**: in spite of being nearly exterminated, they revolted again in 53 B.C. and in 52 B.C. sent 5,000 men to help Vercingetorix in the general revolt of Gaul.

4. **dixeramus**: in ch. xvi. 4. For the tense, see on ch. i. 4, xxiv. 3.

5. **nihil impeditum**, 'nothing to stop.' The word is generally used of the person who is hampered.

7. **miserunt**: the subject is *maiores natu* above.

8-10. **sexcentis**: sc. *senatoribus*. **vix ad**, 'to barely.'

10. **possent**: probably consecutive, 'such as could,' for an original *possint*; though of course *possent* would equally stand in oratio obliqua for an original *possunt*.

12. **usus . . . videretur**, 'be seen (not "seem," which would require *esse*) to have shown mercy': cf. Greek *φαίνομαι ποιῶν*, 'I am evidently doing'; *φαίνομαι ποιεῖν*, 'I appear to do.'

13. **uti**, 'keep,' 'remain in enjoyment of.'

XXIX

1, 2. **omnibus copiis**: *supra*, ch. xvi. 4, see note on ch. vii. 3. **cum venirent**, 'while on their way.'

3. **ex itinere**, 'stopped their march and . . .'; see on ch. vi. 2. For **reverterunt**, see on ch. xiv. 2.

4, 5. **unum oppidum**, 'one town,' probably on the hill Falhize, on the north bank of the Meuse, near Namur.

6. **quod cum**, 'for while it had all round on every (other) side very high rocks with a wide view' (literally, 'and views below'). Another reading is *deiectus*, 'slope.'

8. **leniter acclivis aditus**, 'an approach with a gentle ascent.'

8, 9. **amplius ducentorum**. See notes on *passuum*, ch. viii. 14, and *ab . . . duobus*, ch. vii. 10. For the imperfect **relinquebatur** describing a permanent condition, see on *attingebant*, ch. xv. 8.

10. **duplici altissimo muro**. See note on *multis gravibusque*, ch. xxv. 9. Adjectives of place, number, and time are sometimes joined to adjectives without a conjunction; here

duplici muro is equal to *duobus muris*, and is not a descriptive epithet like *altissimo*.

10. **magni ponderis**: genitive of quality. See note on *magnae virtutis*, ch. xv. 14.

13. **provinciam nostram**. See Introduction, pp. 12, 13.

14. **agere ac portare**: cf. the phrase *agere et ferre*, 'to harry and plunder'; *agere* refers to the cattle, *portare* to the things the raiders had to carry.

16. **custodiam . . . ac praesidium**, 'as a guard' (for the baggage) 'and a garrison' (for the place).

17. **una**, 'along with it.'

obitum: at Aquae Sextiae (B.C. 102) and Vercellae (B.C. 101).

19. **consensu eorum**, 'had made an agreement with them' (*finitimi*).

20. **locum**, 'the district.'

domicilio: dative of purpose.

XXX

1. **primo adventu**, 'as soon as our army arrived'; like *prima luce*.

2. **oppido**. See note on *oppidis*, ch. iii. 9.

6. **vineis actis**. See Introduction, pp. 33, 34.

turrim: the accusative in *-im* is regularly found with *sitim*, *tussim*, *vim*, *securim*, *puppin*, *turrim*, also *burim*.

constitui: note the tense, 'was being set up.'

7, 8. **irridere . . . increpitare**: historic infinitives, often used in describing vividly a series of actions; 'scoffed and even made jeering remarks.'

8, 9. **quod . . . instrueretur**, 'because (as they said)'; subjunctive of virtual oratio obliqua; cf. i. 7 *vererentur*.

ab tanto spatio, 'at such a distance off'; see note on ch. vii. 10, *ab*.

10-13. **praesertim**, 'especially as they were such little fellows.' **staturae, oneris**, genitives of quality: see note on ch. xv. 14 *virtutis*.

12. **contemptui**: predicative dative.

13. **†muro sese collocare confiderent**, 'were they bold enough to think they could put on the wall.' The Aduatuci pretended to believe that the Romans wanted to hoist the tower on to the wall, and that they were as likely to do that as to take so strongly fortified a place. This reading is objected to because *confido*, like *spero*, takes a future and not a present infinitive; and some editors insert *posse* [see note on *posse*, ch. vi. 16]; but *spero* is sometimes, though rarely, found

with the present infinitive alone, as in *Bell. Civ. iii. 8 magnitudine poenae reliquos deterrere sperans, for se deterriturum.*

XXXI

1. **moveri** : sc. *turrim.*

4. **locuti** : participle, governing the sentence to *possent* ; the rest of the sentence from *se* is governed by *dixerunt*, 'after declaring . . . they said.'

existimare : supply *se* as the subject ; similarly with *permittere* : cf. ch. iii. 4. Take **non** closely with **sine ope**.

6. **tanta celeritate** : ablative of manner.

possent : causal. Their words would be *qui possint*, 'in that they can.'

8-11. **si forte . . . despoliaret** : their words were, *si . . . pro tuâ . . . quam . . . audimus* (we keep hearing of), *statueris* (future perfect) . . . *ne nos . . . despoliaris* (perfect subjunctive). In the next sentence, *sibi, suae, se* represent an original *nobis, nostrae, nos*.

13. **traditis** : conditional ablative absolute, 'if their arms were given up.'

14. **quamvis** : accusative feminine of *quivis*.

15. **his**, 'these people,' the neighbouring tribes, not 'men among whom,' *eis inter quos* ; *hic* is not like *is*, a pronoun of mere reference, used as antecedent to *qui*.

XXXII

1, 2. **consuetudine . . . merito** : ablative of cause.

3, 4. **attigisset . . . dedidissent** : for original *attigerit . . . dedideritis*. For **aries**, see Introduction, p. 33.

5. **nisi . . . traditis**, 'till after their arms were given up.' The full protasis would be *nisi condicio esset armis traditis*.

in Nervii, 'in the case of the Nervii,' ch. xxviii. 13.

8. **facere**, 'that they were doing,' already, in their anxiety to obey. Their words were *facimus*, not *faciemus*, (*ea*) *quae nobis imperantur*.

10, 11. **summam . . . altitudinem**, 'the very top.' **aggeris** is the Roman earth-work, **muri** the town wall.

14. **eo die** : ablative of time within which.

XXXIII

1-3. **milites . . . militibus** : the repetition of the noun instead of or with a pronoun is characteristic of Caesar's

style; cf. ch. vii. 4 *castra posuerunt, quae castra*; Book I. 6 *erant duo itinera, quibus itineribus.*

2. *ne quam.* See note on ch. xiv. 15 *si qua.*

5. *praesidia*: the sentinels on the *vallum* and *castella*.

7. *partim scutis*, 'some with shields made of bark or woven together out of osiers,' *intextis* agreeing with *scutis*; or *ex* may be supplied with *viminibus intextis*, both ablative, 'shields made of bark or of osiers woven together' (*viminibus*, ablative of material).

10. *tertia vigilia*: just after midnight.

qua, 'at a place where.'

13, 14. *significatione facta*, 'the alarm being given.'

15-18. *ita . . . ut . . . pugnari debuit*, 'just . . . as brave men were bound to fight when fighting for dear life' (*in extrema spe salutis*).

17. *eos qui . . . iacerent*, 'against opponents hurling missiles.' The subjunctive is consecutive or generic (like *procu- buissent* and *superessent* in ch. xxvii. 2, 12); i. e. not against Caesar's men, or the verb would be *iaciebant*, but generally against 'men throwing.'

18. *in una virtute*, 'in valour alone.'

19. *ad*: adverbial, like *circiter*, 'about,' and so not affecting the case.

20. *postridie eius diei.* See note on ch. xii. 1.

22, 23. *sectionem . . . universam . . . vendidit*, 'sold the booty by auction in one lot.' *Sectio* means first the 'dividing into lots' for sale, then the booty sold.

23. *ab his qui emerant*, 'by these purchasers' (not the same as *eis qui*; see note on *his*, ch. xxxi. 15). Perhaps *eis* is the true reading, 'the purchasers.' The bidders at such sales were called *sectores*.

24. *relatus est milium*, 'the number was returned as 53,000.' *Milium*, as well as *capitum*, depends on *numerus*.

XXXIV

3. *quae sunt.* See note on *quam*, ch. i. 4.

XXXV

1, 2. *tanta . . . perlata*, 'this campaign produced so deep an impression throughout (*per*) . . .'

3. *incolerent*: seemingly attracted into the subjunctive by *mitterentur*; or else the indefinite consecutive subjunctive, 'such tribes as lived.'

4. **se**: the tribes whom the legati represented; hence the feminine *daturas*, agreeing with *nationes*.

6. **Italiam Illyricumque**: Caesar would have, as governor of Cisalpine Gaul (which is meant by *Italia*) and Illyricum, to hold assizes (*conventus agere*). He always did this, while governor of Gaul, after his legions had retired to winter-quarters.

7. **inita . . . aestate**. See note, ch. ii. 3.

10. **hibernacula**, 'the winter-tents or huts'; *hiberna*, the winter-quarters generally, 'the place where the troops wintered.'

11. **ex litteris**, 'in consequence of a despatch.'

dierum quindecim supplicatio: genitive of description or measure. A *supplicatio* might be decreed either as a public thanksgiving for victory, as here, or as a public humiliation in time of disaster. In 52 B. C. (when Gaul was finally subdued) one of twenty days was decreed.

12. **quod**, 'an honour which'; the antecedent is the sentence before.

13. **nulli**: emphatic by position, like *nulli* in ch. vi. 11, and *nemo* in ch. xxxiii. 21.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Aduātūci, -orum, *m.* A Belgian tribe of German extraction, living on the left bank of the Mosa (Meuse) and its tributary the Sabis (Sambre), and to the east of the Nervii. Afterwards known as the Tongri (modern Tongres). See cc. 16, 29, 31.

Aedui, -orum, *m.* A powerful Celtic tribe, between the Arar (Saone) and the Liger (Loire): chief town Bibracte (later Augustodunum, whence modern Autun). Defeated by Ariovistus and the Germans in 58 B. C., they appealed to Rome for help: their leading man was Divitiacus. See cc. 5, 10, 11.

Alpes, -ium, *f.* The Alps.

Ambiāni, -orum, *m.* A tribe of Aremorica, in N.E. Gaul; on the banks of the Sāmāra (Somme), between the Atrēbātes and the Bellōvāci: chief town Samarobriva (modern

Amiens, from Ambianum). cc. 4, 15.)

Andecomborius, -i (also spelt Andecumbogius). A chief of the Remi. (c. 3.)

Andes, -ium, *m.* A Celtic tribe to the north of the Liger (Loire); S.E. of what is now Brittany. The name survives in the modern Anjou. (c. 35.)

Aremorica, or **Armorica**, -ae, *f.* The district corresponding to modern Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, extending from the Liger (Loire) to the Scaldis (Scheldt).

Atrēbātes, -um, *m.* (*sing.* Atrēbas): also called Atrēbāti. A Belgian tribe, bounded by the Samara (Somme) on the south, the Scaldis (Scheldt) on the north, and the Nervii on the east; the modern department of Artois: chief town Nemetacum, modern Arras. (cc. 4, 16, 23.)

Aulerci, -orum, *m.* A large

tribe of western Gaul, east of Aremorica. (c. 34.)

Aurunculeius, -i, *m.* (Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta) one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul; killed, along with T. Sabinus, in the rising of the Nervii, B.C. 54. (c. 11.)

Axōna, -ae, *f.* The Aisne, a tributary of the Īsāra (Isère) flowing through the territory of the Remi and the Suessiones. (cc. 5, 9.)

Bācūlus, -i, *m.* Publius Sextius Baculus, a centurion in Caesar's army. (c. 25.)

Bālēāris, -ē, *adj.*; plu. *Balēāres*. Inhabitants of the Balearic islands, now Majorca and Minorca: famous as slingers. (c. 7.)

Belgae, -arum, *m.* Inhabitants of Gallia Belgica, the north-east part of Gaul, between the Sequāna (Seine) and the Matrōna (Marne) on the south, and the Mosa (Meuse) and the lower Rhine on the north. For a description of them, see c. 4 (cc. 1-6; 14, 15, 17, 19).

Bellōvāci, -orum, *m.* One of the most warlike Belgian tribes, lying between the Ambiani (Amiens) on the north and the Parisii (Paris), on the south. Their name survives in the modern Beauvais: chief town, Bratuspantium

(Breteuil). (cc. 4, 5, 10, 13, 14.)

Bibrax, -actis, *f.* A town of the Remi, where Caesar had his camp on the Axona (Aisne); modern Vieux-Laon. (c. 6.)

Boduognatus, -i, *m.* Chief of the Nervii. (c. 23.)

Bratuspantium, -i, *n.* Chief town of the Bellovaci (q. v.). (c. 13.)

Britannia, -ae, *f.* Britain. (cc. 4, 14.)

Caeroesi, -orum, *m.* A tribe of Belgic Gaul, south-east of the Aduatuci. (c. 4.)

Caesar, -āris, *m.* Gaius Julius Caesar. See Introduction.

Calēti, -orum (also *Calētes*, -um), *m.* A tribe of Belgic Gaul, to the north of the mouth of the Sequāna (Seine). The name survives in Caux and in Calais.

Carnūtes, -um, *m.* (? *Carnūtes*). A tribe of Celtic Gaul, on the Liger (Loire), about Gēnābum (Orleans), where Caesar fixed his winter-quarters at the end of B. C. 57. The name survives in Chartrain. (c. 35.)

Cimber, -bri; plu. *Cimbri*, -orum, *m.* A German tribe who lived in North Jutland, and on the shores of the Baltic. From 113 to 101 B. C., together with the Teutōnes, they overran western Gaul, and were finally defeated by Marius

- and Catulus in two great battles at Aquae Sextiae (B. C. 102) and Vercellae (B. C. 101).
- Condrūsi**, -orum, *m.* A tribe of Belgic Gaul, on the right bank of the Mosa (Meuse), between the Aduatuci and the Caeroesi; modern district of Condroz. (*c.* 4.)
- Cotta**. See Aurunculeius.
- Crassus**, -i, *m.* Publius Licinius Crassus, son of the triumvir, and one of Caesar's lieutenants. Sent by Caesar after the battle on the Sabis to reduce the tribes of Aremorica (Brittany). (*c.* 34.)
- Crēs**, **Crētis** (plu. **Crētēs**, acc. **Crētās**). A Cretan. The Cretans were famous for their archery. (*c.* 7.)
- Cūrīōsōlites**, acc. -as, *gen.* -um, *m.* A Gallic tribe of S.W. Aremorica (Brittany). The name is found in the town of Corseult, near St. Malo. (*c.* 34.)
- Divitiācus**, -i, *m.* (1) An Aeduan noble who favoured the Romans, and induced Caesar to help his tribe against Ariovistus (Bk. I); in B. C. 57, he led the Aeduan cavalry to the support of Caesar, and ravaged the land of the Bellovaci. (*cc.* 5, 10.) (2) a chief of the Suessiones. (*c.* 7.)
- Eburōnes**, -um, *m.* A tribe of Belgic Gaul, between the Mosa (Meuse) and the Rhenus (Rhine), north of Aix-la-Chapelle. (*c.* 4.)
- Esuvii**, -orum, *m.* A Celtic tribe, in Aremorica, west of the Aulerci. The name survives in Essey. (*c.* 34.)
- Galba**, -ae, *m.* King of the Suessiones. (*c.* 4.)
- Galli**, -orum, *m.* The Gauls.
- Gallia**, -ae, *f.* Gaul. (See Introduction, p. 13.)
- Germāni**, -orum, *m.* The Germans, i.e. the tribes on the east of the Rhine, many of whom, however, settled on the west bank as well. Besides the Cimbri and Teutones (*q.v.*) the German tribes specially mentioned in this book are given at the end of *c.* 4.
- Iccius**, -i, *m.* A chief of the Remi, sent as envoy to Caesar: besieged in Bibrax by the Belgae. (*cc.* 3, 6, 7.)
- Illyricum**, -i, *n.* Illyria, the province lying along the east of the Adriatic from Cisalpine Gaul to Macedonia, corresponding to the western parts of modern Albania, Bosnia, and Montenegro.
- Itālia**, -ae, *f.* Italy.
- Lābiēnus**, -i, *m.* Titus Attius Labienus, Caesar's chief lieutenant through the campaigns in Gaul, in which he did much distinguished service. He alone of Caesar's officers joined Pompey on the out-

break of the Civil War : killed at the battle of Munda, B. C. 45. (cc. 11, 26.)

Mēnāpii, -orum, *m.* A tribe in the north-west of Belgic Gaul, between the Mosa (Meuse) and the Scaldis (Scheldt). (c. 4.)

Mōrīni, -orum, *m.* A tribe of Belgic Gaul, on the coast between the Sāmāra (Somme) and the Scaldis (Scheldt). The name is said to mean 'dwellers on the sea.' (c. 4.)

Nervii, -orum, *m.* One of the strongest and most warlike tribes of the Belgae ; between the Sabis (Sambre) and the Scaldis (Scheldt) ; to the west of the Arduenna Silva : chief town, Bagācum (Bavay). They led the attack on the Roman camp on the Sabis (Sambre). (cc. 4, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 28, 29, 32.)

Nūmīdæ, -arum, *m.* Numidians from north Africa, west of Carthage ; modern Algiers. The word is the same as 'nomads,' wanderers. They were light-armed infantry and archers in the Roman army. (cc. 7, 10.)

Osismi, -orum, *m.* A Celtic tribe in the extreme west of Aremorica (Brittany), in the neighbourhood of the modern Finisterre.

Paemāni, -orum, *m.* A German tribe in Belgic Gaul, south of the Aduatuci, east of the Mosa (Meuse). (c. 4.)

Pēdius, -i, *m.* Quintus Pedius, one of Caesar's lieutenants, and grandson of Caesar's sister Julia. Was consul in B. C. 43, and died the same year. (cc. 2, 11.)

Redōnes, -um, *m.* A Celtic tribe in south-west Aremorica (Brittany), in the neighbourhood of modern Rennes, in which their name is preserved. (c. 34.)

Rēmi, -orum, *m.* A powerful Belgic tribe on the Matrōna (Marne), between the Suessiones on the west, and the Trēvēri on the east. Allies of the Romans in B. C. 57. Chief town, Durocortorum, now Rheims. (cc. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12.)

Rhēnus, -i, *m.* The Rhine, separating Gaul from Germany.

Sabīnus, -i, *m.* See Titurius.

Sabis, -is, *m.* The Sambre, a tributary of the Mosa (Meuse), into which it flows at Namur. For the battle there between the Romans and the Nervii, see cc. 16-28.

Sēnōnes, -um, *m.* One of the leading Celtic tribes, round about the sources of the Sequāna (Seine):

chief town, Agedincum, modern Sens. (c. 2.)

Suessiōnes, -um, *m.* A Belgic tribe, between the Matrōna (Marne) and the Isāra (Isère), having the Remi on the east, and the Bellovāci on the west: chief town, Noviodunum, now Soissons. (cc. 3, 4, 12, 13.)

Teutōni, -orum, or **Teutones**, -um, *m.* The Teutones. (*See* Cimbri.)

Tīturius, -i, *m.* Quintus Titurius Sabīnus, one of Caesar's lieutenants: commanded six cohorts at the bridge over the Axona. (cc. 5, 10). Killed by the Gauls in the rebellion of B. C. 54.

Trēvēri, -orum, *m.* A half-German tribe in the north-east of Celtic Gaul, on either side of the Mosella (Moselle), to the west of the Remi: chief town. Augusta Treverorum, mod-

ern Trier or Trèves. (c. 24.)

Tūrōnēs, -um, *m.* A tribe of Celtic Gaul, on either bank of the Liger (Loire): chief town, Caesarodunum (Tours). Their name survives also in the department of Touraine. (c. 35.)

Velocasses, -ium, *m.* A Belgic tribe on the north bank of the Sequāna (Seine), south-west of the Bellovaci: chief town, Rotomagus (Rouen). (c. 4.)

Venelli, -orum, *m.* A Gallic tribe in Aremorica (north-west of Normandy). (c. 34.)

Vēnēti, -orum, *m.* A Celtic tribe in the south of Aremorica (Brittany), on the coast: chief town, Vēnētae (Vannes). (c. 34.)

Viromandui, -orum, *m.* A Belgic tribe between the Nervii and the Suessiones. The name survives in the district of Vermandais. (cc. 4, 16.)

VOCABULARY

a, ab, prep. c. abl., from, on side of, by, after; **a fronte,** in front; **a latere,** in flank.
ab-do, -ĕre, -dīdi, -ditum, *v. a.,* hide.

ab-sum, -esse, -fūi, v. n., be absent, distant.

ac. See *atque*.

ac-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n. (ad + cēdo),* approach; be added (*as passive of addo*).

ac-cīdo, -ĕre, -cīdi, v. n. (ad + cādo), happen.

ac-cīpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a. (ad + cāpio),* receive.

ac-clivis, -ĕ, adj. (ad + clivus), sloping up.

ac-clivitās, -ātis, f. (acclivis), ascent, upward slope.

ac-cōmmōdo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a. (ad + commodus), fix on, adjust.

ācervus, -i, m., heap.

aciēs, -ēi, f., line of battle. See Introduction, p. 26.

ācritēr, adv. (ācer), sharply, fiercely; **acriter pugnatum est,** there was a hot fight.

ād, prep. c. acc., to, at.

for; *with numerals,* to the number of, about. **ad hunc modum,** to this effect.

ād-aequo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. and n.,* reach level of.

ad-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, v. a., lead to, induce.

ād-ĕo, -īre, -īi, -ītum, v. a. and n., go to, approach.

ād-īcio, -ĕre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a. (ad + iācio),* throw against, add.

ād-ītūs, -ūs, m. (ad + eo, -ītum), access, approach.

ād-iūvo, -are, -iūvi, -iūtum, *v. a.* help.

ād-mīnistro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.,* manage, carry out, attend to.

ād-ōrior, -īri, -ortus, v. dep., attack.

ad-scisco, -ĕre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.,* join.

ad-sum, -esse, -adfūi or -affui, *v. n.,* be present.

ad-ventūs, -ūs, m. (ad + venio), arrival.

ad-versus, -a, -um, adj. (ad + verito), opposite.

aedī-fīcium, -ī, n. (aedes + facio), building.

Aedūus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Aeduan.

aegrē, *adv.* (aeger), with difficulty.

aequālīter, *adv.* (aequālis), regularly, evenly.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, equal, favourable.

aestās, -ātis, *f.* summer.

aestīmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, think, consider.

aestūārīum, -i, *n.* (aestus, tide), creek, salt-marsh.

aetās, -ātis, *f.* (aevi-tas, aevum), age.

af-fēro, afferre, attūli, allātum, *v. a.* (ad + fero), bring to, cause.

af-fīnītās, -ātis, *f.* (ad + finis), kinship by marriage.

āger, agri, *m.*, land, field; *pl.*, territory.

ag-ger, -ēris, *m.* (ad + gero), mound, material for mound.

ag-grēdiōr, -gredi, -gressus, *v. dep.* (ad + gradior), attack.

agmēn, -īnis, *n.* (agī-men, from ago), line of march; novissimum agmen, the rear.

āgo, -ēre. ēgi, actum, *v. a.*, do, treat, drive; vineas agere, bring up mantlets.

ālīās, *adv.* (alius), at another time; alias . . . alias, at one time . . . at another.

ālīēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (alius), another's.

ālīquis, -qua, -quid, *pron.*, some.

ālīter, *adv.* (alius), otherwise; aliter se habere ac, to be different from,

ālīus, -a, -um, *adj.*, other; alii . . . alii, some . . . others.

āltēr, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, the other (of two); alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.

altītūdo, -dinis, *f.* (altus), height, depth.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, deep.

āmīcītiā, -ae, *f.* (amicus), friendship.

ā-mitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, lose.

amplī-fīco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (amplus + facio), increase, extend, enhance.

amplīus, *adv.*, more, further; *superl.* amplissime.

amplus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ambi), wide.

ān, *conj.* (introducing second part of double question, utrum or ne . . . an), or.

angustīae, -arum, *f. pl.* (angustus), difficulties.

angustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow. See note on ch. xxv. 14.

ānīm-adverto, -ēre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.* (animum + advertō), notice, perceive.

ānīmus, -i, *m.*, mind, disposition, courage.

annus, -i, *m.*, year.

antē, *adv.* and *prep. c. acc.*, before.

antēā, *adv.*, before, formerly.

antīquītus, *adv.* (antiquus), in olden times, of old.

ā-pēriō, -ire, -erui, -ertum, *v. a.* (ab + pario), open.

ā-pērtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*p. p.* of aperio), open, exposed.

ap-pello, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ad + pello), call.

ap-prōpinquo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (ad + propinquus), draw near, approach.

āpūd, *prep. c. acc.*, with, among, by, near.

arbītror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.* (ar = ad + bito = eo, *orig.* to go to as beholder), think, consider.

arbor, -ōris, *f.* tree.

arcesso, -ēre, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (ar = ad + cesso), send for, summon.

ardūus, -a, -um, *adj.*, steep, difficult.

āriēs, -ētis, *m.*, ram, battering-ram.

armā, -orum, *n. plu.*, arms; in armis, under arms.

armātūra, -ae, *f.* (arma), armed troops.

armo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, arm, equip.

a-scendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (ad + scendo), climb, mount.

a-scensus, -ūs, *m.*, ascent.

at, *conj.*, but, yet.

atque (ac), *conj.*, and, and even; idem atque, the same as; aliter ac, otherwise than.

at-tingo, -ēre, -tīgi, -tactum, *v. a.* (ad + tango), touch on, reach.

auctōritās, -ātis, *f.* (auctor, augeo), influence.

audacter, *adv.* (audax), boldly.

audēo, -ēre, ausus, *v. semi-dep.* (prob. = avideo, *cf.* avidus, eager), dare, venture.

audīo, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (*cf.* auris, ear), hear.

augēo, -ēre, -auxi, -auctum, *v. a.*, increase.

aut, *conj.*, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.

autem, *conj.*, but, whereas, moreover.

auxīlium, -ii, *n.* (augeo), help; *pl.*, auxiliaries, reinforcements.

ā-verto, -ēre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, turn away, turn aside; *p. p. p.*, **aversus**, in the rear.

barbārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign, barbarian; *pl.*, as *noun*, barbarians.

bello, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, make war, fight.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war.

bōnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good (melior, optimus).

brēvis, -ē, *adj.*, short.

brēvītās, -ātis, *f.*, shortness, short stature.

C., Gaius.

cādāver, -ēris, *n.* (cado), dead body.

cādo, -ēre, cēcidi, cāsum, *v. n.*, fall, be killed.

cālāmītās, -atis, *f.*, disaster.

cālo, -ōnis, *m.*, camp-follower, soldier's servant.

cāpio, -ēre, cēpi, captum, *v. a.*, take.

captivus, -a, -um, *adj.* (capio), prisoner.

cāpūt, -ītis, *n.*, head.

castellum, -i, *n.* (diminutive of castrum), fortress, redoubt.

castrum, *n. in sing.*, fort; *pl.*

- camp; *castra movere*, strike or break up camp.
- cāsus*, -ūs, *m.* (*cado*), chance, accident, state, position.
- causa*, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason, motive; *abl.*, *causā*, for the sake or purpose of.
- cēdo*, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, retreat, retire.
- cēlērītās*, -ātis, *f.*, swiftness, speed.
- cēlērīter*, *adv.* (*celer*), quickly.
- cēlo*, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, conceal.
- centum*, *indecl.*, a hundred.
- centūrīo*, -ōnis, *m.* (*centum*), centurion, (*originally* in command of 100 men).
- certus*, -a, -um, *adj.* (*cerno*), certain, regular, definite; *certiorem facio*, inform.
- cētēri*, -ae, -a, *adj.*, the rest.
- cībārius*, -a, -um, *adj.* (*cībus*), pertaining to food; *n. plur.* as noun, provisions.
- circīter*, *adv.* (*circā*), about, in round numbers.
- circuītus*, -ūs, *m.* (*circum + ire*), circumference.
- circum-īcio*, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum *v. a.* (*circum + iacio*), throw round, surround.
- circum-mūnio*, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, throw fortifications round.
- circum-vēnio*, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. a.*, surround.
- cis*, *prep. c. acc.*, on this side of.
- cītērior*, -us, *comp. adj.* (*citrā*), nearer, hither.
- citrā*, *prep. c. acc.*, on this side of.
- cīvītās*, -ātis, *f.* (*civis*), citizenship, state.
- clāmor*, -ōris, *m.*, shouting, outcry.
- claudio*, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, close, shut; *agmen claudere*, to bring up the rear.
- clēmētia*, -ae, *f.*, kindness, humanity.
- cō-ācervo*, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, heap up, pile in heaps.
- cōactus*, *p. p. p. of cōgo*.
- coepti*, -isse, *p. p. coeptus*, *v. def.*, begin.
- cōgīto*, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*co + āgīto*), consider, think over.
- co-gnosco*, -ēre, -gnōvi, -gnītum, *v. a.* (*co + (g)nosco*), ascertain, get to know.
- cōgo*, -ēre, cōēgi, cōactum, *v. a.* (*co + ago*), gather together, assemble.
- cōhors*, -rtis, *f.*, cohort (the tenth part of a legion).
- cō-hortātio*, -ōnis, *f.*, encouragement, exhortation, harangue.
- cō-hortor*, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, encourage, admonish.
- col-līgo*, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, *v. a.* (*con + lēgo*), gather, collect.
- collis*, -is, *m.*, hill; *adverso colle*, uphill.
- col-lōco*, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*con + lōco*), place, station.
- com-mēātus*, -ūs, *m.* (*con + meo*, a going to and fro), supplies, provisions.
- com-mēmōro*, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, mention, relate.
- com-mitto*, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, *v. a.*, join; *c. proelium*, engage, join battle.

commōdē, *adv.*, advantageously, efficiently.

commōdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, convenient, advantageous.

com-mōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.* (con + mōveo), alarm, agitate.

com-mūnis, -ē, *adj.* (con + munis; *cf.* munia, duties), common, general.

com-mūtatio, -ōnis, *f.* (con + mūto), change.

com-mūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (con + mūto), change, alter.

com-pāro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (con + pāro), arrange, acquire.

com-pello, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsus, *v. a.*, force, drive.

com-plēo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*, fill.

com-plūres, -ā, *adj. pl.*, a great many, several.

con-cēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessus, *v. a.*, grant, permit, yield.

con-cīdo, -ēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.* (con + caedo), cut down, kill.

con-cīlium, -i, *n.* (con + cal-; *cf.* calendae), meeting, council.

con-clāmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, cry aloud, shout.

con-curro, -ēre, -curri (-curri), -cursum, *v. n.*, run together, hasten; **concursum est**, a rush was made.

con-dīcō, -ōnis, *f.* (con + dīco), terms, state.

n-dūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ducotum, *v. a.*, bring together, assemble, hire.

con-fēro, -ferre, -tūli, collā-

tum, *v. a.*, collect; **se conferre**, betake oneself.

con-fertus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*p. p. p. of* confercio, con + farcio, to stuff), crowded, close.

con-fīo, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.* (con + facio), complete, accomplish, exhaust. (*See on iv. 17.*)

con-fīdo, -ēre, -fīsus, *v. semi-dep.*, trust, rely on.

con-firmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, encourage, assure, declare.

confligo, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. n.*, contend, fight.

con-grēdior, -gredi, -gressus, *v. dep.* (con + grādior), engage, fight.

cōn-īcio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a.* (con + iacio), hurl, throw, place; **in fugam conicere**, to put to flight.

con-iungo, -ēre, -nxi, -nctum, *v. a.*, join, unite.

con-iūratio, -onis, *f.*, conspiracy, confederacy.

con-iūro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, conspire, form a league.

cōnor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, try, attempt.

con-sanguīnēus, -a, -um, *adj.* (con + sanguis), related by blood; *noun*, kinsman.

con-scribo, -ēre, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, enrol, levy.

con-sensūs, -ūs, *m.* (con + sentio), agreement, consent.

con-sentio, -īre, -sensi, -sensum, *v. n.*, conspire, make common cause.

con-sēquor, -sequi, -sēcūtus.

v. dep., follow close, obtain.
con-servo, -are, -avi, -atum.
v. a., preserve, save, protect.
con-sīdo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum,
v. n., encamp, take position.
con-sīlium, -i, *n.*, plan, purpose, council; *eo consilio ut*, with the intention of.
con-sīmīlis, -ē, *adj.*, just like.
con-sisto, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum,
v. n., take one's stand, halt, make a stand.
con-spectus, -ūs, *m.* (*con + spēcio*), sight, view.
con-spīcio, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, catch sight of.
con-spīcor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, catch sight of.
con-stanter, *adv.* (*con + sto*), unanimously.
con-stītūō, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum,
v. a. (*con + stātuo*), draw up, arrange, determine.
con-suesco, -ēre, -suēvi, -suētum, *v. n.*, become accustomed; *perf.*, to be accustomed.
con-suētūdo, -īnis, *f.*, (*con + suesco*), custom, practice.
con-temptus, -ūs, *m.* (*con + temno*), scorn, ridicule.
con-tendo, -ēre, -di, -tum,
v. n., exert oneself, struggle, hasten.
con-tīnenter, *adv.* (*con + tēneo*), continuously.
con-tīneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum,
v. a. (*con + teneo*), hold together, restrain, hold back.
contrā, *prep. c. acc.*, against; *adv.*, on the contrary, on the opposite side.

contrārius, -a, -um, *adj.* (*contrā*), opposite.
contūmēlia, -ae, *f.* (*con + tem*, *cf.* *temno*), insult, affront.
con-vēnio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, assemble; *im-personal*, it is agreed.
con-verto, -ēre, -ti, -sum,
v. a., change, turn; *c. signa*, wheel about.
con-vōco, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., call together.
cōpia, -ae, *f.* (*co + ops*), supply, plenty; *pl.*, forces.
cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn; wing of army.
corpūs, -ōris, *n.*, body.
cortex, -īcis, *m.*, bark.
cotīdiē, *adv.* (*quot + dies*), every day.
crēber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, (*cre-*, *cf.* *cresco*), frequent, thick.
crēdo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *v. a.*, believe.
Crēs, *Crētis*, *adj.*, Cretan.
crūciātus, -us, *m.* (*crūcio*, *crux*), torture; *per cruciatum interfici*, to be tortured to death.
cum, (1) *prep. c. abl.*, with; (2) *conj.*, when, since, while; *cum . . . tum*, not only . . . but also.
cunctus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*con + iunctus*), all together, all.
cūpio, -īre, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, desire, be anxious.
cūr, *adv.* (*contracted from qua + re*), why.
cursus, ūs, *m.* (*curro*), running, speed.
custōdia, -ae, *f.* (*custos*), guard.

dē, *prep. c. abl.*, down from, from, about; de improviso, on a sudden. unexpectedly; de tertia vigilia, about the third watch; so de media nocte, about midnight.

dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.* (de + habeo), owe, ought.

dēcem, *indecl. num.*, ten.

dē-cerno, -ēre, -crēvi, -crētum, *v. a. and n.*, decide, decree.

dē-certo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, fight it out, fight.

dēcīmus, -a, -um, *adj.* tenth.

dēclivis, -ē, *adj.* (de + clivus), sloping down.

dēcūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (decimus), porta decumana, decuman gate, the rear-gate of a camp.

dē-curro, -ēre, -curri (cū-curri), -cursum, *v. n.*, run down.

dēdītīcius, -i, *m.* (deditio), one who has surrendered.

dēdītio, -onis, *f.* (dēdo), surrender.

dē-do, -ēre, -didi, -dītum, *v. a.*, surrender, give up.

dē-dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead off, lead, march out, reduce, bring.

dē-fendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, ward off, defend.

dē-fensio, -ōnis, *f.* (de + fendo), defence.

dē-fensor, -ōris, *m.*, defender.

dē-fēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *v. a.*, report, entrust; rem deferre, to bring information.

dēfīcio, -ēre, -fēcī, -fectum, *v. n.* (de + facio), fail, revolt.

dē-īcio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a.* (de + iacio), throw down.

dē-iectus, -ūs, *m.* (de + iacio), slope, declivity.

deinde, *adv.* (de + inde), then, next.

dēlēo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.* (de + root of lino, smear), wipe out, destroy.

dē-līgo, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, *v. a.* (de + lēgo), choose, select.

dē-monstro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, point out, show.

dēnīque, *adv.*, at length, at least.

densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick.

dē-pōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *v. a.*, lay aside, deposit.

dē-pōpūlor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.* (de + populus), ravage, lay waste.

dē-prēcōr, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, pray to be relieved from, beg one not to do.

dē-sēro, -ēre, -serui, -sertum, *v. a.*, (de + sero, join), forsake, abandon.

dē-sisto, -ēre, -stiti, -stītum, *v. n.*, cease, stop.

dē-spectus, -ūs, *m.* (despicio), view down.

dē-spēro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, lose hope, despair.

dē-spōlio, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (de + spoliū), strip, deprive.

dē-sum, -esse, -fūi, *v. n.*, be wanting, fail.

dē-terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, prevent.

dē-trūdo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, strip off, pull off.

dēus, -i, *m.*, god.
 dē-vēnio, -ire, -vēni, -ven-
 tum, *v. n.*, come down to,
 reach.
 dexter, -ēra or -ra, -erum or
 -rum, *adj.*, right.
 dextra, -ae, *f.* (*sc. manus*),
 the right hand.
 dīcīo, -onis, *f.* (dīco), do-
 minion, sway.
 dico, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*,
 say, speak, fix.
 diēs, -ēi, *m.* (*sometimes f. in*
sing.), day.
 dif-fīcīlis, -ē, *adj.* (dis + faci-
 lis), difficult.
 dif-fīcultās, -ātis, *f.*, difficulty.
 dignītās, -ātis, *f.*, dignity,
 prestige.
 dīlīgenter, *adv.* (dīlīgo), care-
 fully, exactly.
 dīlīgētia, -ae, *f.* (dīlīgo),
 care, carefulness, dili-
 gence.
 dī-mētiōr, -īri, -mensus, *v.*
dep., measure out.
 dīmīco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v.*
n. (di + mīco, brandish),
 fight.
 dī-mitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-
 sum, *v. a.*, send away, let
 go, lose.
 dī-rīpio, -ēre, -rīpui, -rep-
 tum, *v. a.* (dis + rāpio),
 plunder.
 dis-cēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -ces-
 sum, *v. n.*, withdraw from,
 depart.
 dis-cessus, -ūs, *m.* (discedo),
 departure.
 dissīpo, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., scatter.
 dis-tīneo, -ēre, -tīnui, -ten-
 tum, *v. a.* (dis + teneo),
 keep apart.

dīū, *adv.* (*akin to dies*), for
 a long time; *comp.*, diutius.
 dī-versus, -a, -um, *adj.* (dis +
 verto), separate.
 dīvīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (divus),
 divine, supernatural.
 do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *v. a.*
 (note the short ā), give;
 inter se dare, exchange.
 dōceo, -ēre, -ui, -ctum, *v. a.*,
 inform, tell.
 dōleo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. n.*,
 grieve, be pained.
 dōmesticus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 (dōmus), home, one's own.
 dōmīcīlium, -i, *n.*, dwelling-
 place, house.
 dōmīnor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*
 (dominus), be master, rule,
 'lord it.'
 dōmus, -ūs, *f.*, house, home;
 domum, homewards; do-
 mi, at home.
 dūbīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v.*
n., doubt, hesitate.
 dū-centi, -ae, -a, *adj.* (duo +
 centum), two hundred.
 dūco, -ēre, duxi, ductum,
v. a., lead, draw, prolong,
 drag out.
 dum, *conj.*, while, till.
 duo, duae, duo, *adj.*, two.
 dūō-dēcim, *adj.* (duo +
 decem), twelve.
 dūō-dēcīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 twelfth.
 duo-dē-viginti, *adj. indecl.*
 eighteen.
 dū-plex, -plīcis, *adj.* (duo +
 plex, plīco), twofold, double.
 dux, dūcis, *c.*, leader, guide.

e. See ex.

ē-dītus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*p. p. p.*
of ēdo), elevated.

ē-dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*
lead out.

ēf-ficio, -ēre, -feci, -fectum,
v. a. (ex + fācio), make,
cause.

ēgĉ, mēi, *pron.*, I.

ē-grēdior, -gredi, -gressus, *v.*
dep. (ex + grādior), go out.
evacuate.

ē-grēgīē, *adv.* (ex + grege,
grex), remarkably, admir-
ably.

ē-lectus, *p. p. p. of eligo.*

ē-līgo, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum.
v. a. (ex + lēgo), choose,
pick, select.

ē-mitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum,
v. a., discharge, hurl.

ēmo, -ēre, ēmi, emptum, *v.*
a., buy.

ē-nascor, -i, -nātus, *v. dep.*,
spring up.

ēnim, *conj.* (e + nam), for.

ēo, ire, īvi or īi, ītum, *v. n.*, go.

ēō, *adv.* (old dative of is,
thither).

ēōdem, *adv.* (old dative of
idem), to the same place.

ēquēs, -ītis, *m.* (ēquus), horse-
man; *pl.*, cavalry.

ēquester, -tris, -tre, *adj.*
(equus), cavalry.

ēquītātus, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry.

ēquus, -i, *m.*, horse.

ē-rīpio, -ēre, -rīpui, -reptum,
v. a., (ex + rāpio), deprive.
rescue.

ē-ruptio, -onis, *f.* (ex +
rumpo), sally, sortie.

ēt, *conj.*, and; et . . et, both
. . . and.

ētiam, *conj.* (et + iam), also,
even.

etsī, *conj.* (et + si), even if,
though.

ē-ventus, -ūs, *m.* (evenio),
issue, result.

ēx (e), *prep. c. abl.*, out of,
from; **ex itinere**, on the
march; **diem ex die**, day
after day.

ex-āgito, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a. (ex + agito, ago),
harass.

ex-ānīmatus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(*p. p. p. of exanimo*, ī),
out of breath.

ex-audio, -ire, -ivi or -īi.
-ītum, *v. a.*, hear from a
distance, hear clearly.

ex-cēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum.
v. n., go away, leave.

ex-cursio, -onis, *f.* (ex +
curro), sally.

ex-ēo, -ire, -īi, -itum, *v. n.*,
go out.

exercitatus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(*p. p. p. of exercito*, frequen-
tative of exerceo), trained,
practised.

ex-ercītus, -ūs, *m.* (exerceo.
lit. a trained body), army.

exīgūtās, -atis, *f.* (exiguus),
shortness.

ex-īmius, -a, -um, *adj.* (ex-
imo, take out), extraordi-
nary, remarkable.

ex-istīmo, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a. (ex + aestīmo), think.

ex-pēditus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ex
+ pes, pedis), without bag-
gage, unencumbered.

ex-pello, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum.
v. a., drive out.

ex-pērior, -iri, -pertus, *v.*
dep. (ex + per; *cf.* pēritus).
try, make proof of.

ex-plōrātor, -ōris, *m.*, scout.

ex-plōro, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., reconnoitre, find out.

ex-pugno, -are, -avi, -atum.

v. a., storm, take by storm.

ex-quīro, -ēre, -quīsivī, -quīsītum, *v. a.* (ex + quaero),

search out, enquire.

ex-specto, -are, -avi, -atum.

v. a., wait for, wait to see.

ex-strūo, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v.*

a., pile up, raise.

extrēmus, -a, -um, *adj.*

(*superl. of exterus, which is only used in plu. in Caesar*).

furthest, last, outside, end of.

fācīlē, *adv.*, easily.

fācīlis, -ē, *adj.* (facio), easy.

fācio, -ēre, fēcī, factum, *v. a.*,

do, make, act; verba fa-

cere, speak; nihil reliqui

facere, leave nothing un-

done; certiozem facere,

inform; finem facere, put

an end to; proelium fa-

cere, fight a battle.

fācūltās, -atis, *f.* (facilis),

power, opportunity; *pl.*,

means.

fallo, -ēre, fefelli, falsum.

v. a., deceive.

fastigātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*p.*

p. p. of fastigo, to make

pointed), sloping.

fērax, -ācis, *adj.* (fero), fruit-

ful.

fērē, *adv.*, nearly, about.

fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *v.*

a., bear, bring, carry; mo-

leste fero, be annoyed;

pass., rush.

fertīlītās, -ātis, *f.* (fertilis,

fero), fertility, productive-

ness.

fērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild.

fierce, savage.

fīdes, -ēi, *f.*, good faith,

loyalty; in fidem se per-

mittere, place oneself

under protection of; in

fidem recipere, receive

under protection.

fīlius, -i, *m.*, son.

fīnis, -is, *m.*, end, limit;

pl., borders, territory.

fīnītīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*

(finis), bordering on; *pl.*,

neighbours.

fīo, fīēri, factus, *v. n.* (*pass.*

of facio), be made, done.

happen; fieri ut, to result

that.

fīūmen, -īnis, *n.* (flūo), river.

fors, *f.*, *abl.* forte (*other cases*

wanting), (fero), chance.

fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.

fortīter, *adv.* (fortis), bravely.

fortūna, -ae, *f.* (fors), for-

tune, chance.

fossa, -ae, *f.* (fōdio), ditch,

trench.

frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother.

frēmītus, -ūs, *m.* (fremo),

uproar, din.

frons, frontis, *f.*, front; a

fronte, in front.

frūmentarius, -a, -um, *adj.*

(frumentum), of corn; res

frumentaria, corn supply,

provisions.

frūmentum, -i, *n.* (frugi +

mentum, fruor), corn.

fūga, -ae, *f.*, flight; in fu-

gam conicere, to put to

flight.

fūgio, -ēre, fūgi, fūgītum,

v. n. and *a.*, flee, flee from.

fūmus, -i, *m.*, smoke.

fundītor, -ōris, *m.* (funda),

slinger.

fūrōr, -ōris, *m.*, rage, frenzy.

gălăa, -ae, *f.*, helmet.
 Gallicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Gallic.
 gens, gentis, *f.* (root *gen*, as in *gigno*, *genui*), tribe, clan.
 gēnus, -ēris, *n.* (*cf.* *gens*), family, kind.
 gēro, -ēre, gessi, gestum, *v.*
a., do, carry on; *gerere* bellum, wage war.
 glādius, -ii, *m.*, sword.
 grātia, -ae, *f.*, influence; *gratiā*, *abl.*, for the sake of.
 grāvis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, serious.
 hābeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, have, hold, consider; *aliter se habere ac*, to be different from.
 hiberna, -orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* castra), winter-quarters.
 hibernācula, -orum, *n. plu.*, winter-quarters (*esp.* the tents or huts).
 hīc, hāec, hōc, *adj. and pron.*, this, the following.
 hīc, *adv.*, here.
 hiēmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (*hiems*), winter.
 hōmo, -inis, *c.*, human being, man.
 hōnor (-os), -oris, *m.*, honour, respect.
 hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour.
 hortor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, encourage, exhort.
 hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy.
 hūc, *adv.*, hither.
 iāceo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, lie.
 iācio, -ēre, iēcī, iactum, *v. a.*, throw, throw up.
 iam, *adv.*, by this time, already; *iam non*, no longer.
 ībi, *adv.* (*is*), there.
 idem, eādem, idem, *adj. and*

pron., the same; *idem atque*, the same as.
 identidem, *adv.*, repeatedly, again and again.
 idōnēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, adapted.
 ignis, -is, *m.*, fire; *plu.*, camp-fires.
 illē, -a, -ud, *adj. and pron.*, that; as *pers. pron.*, he, she, it.
 impēdimentum, -i, *n.* (*impedio*), hindrance; *plu.*, baggage.
 im-pēdio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (*in + pes, pedis*), hinder; *impeditus*, in difficulties, hampered.
 im-pello, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, urge on, instigate.
 impērātor, -ōris, *m.* (*impero*), commander (*in chief*).
 impērātum, -i, *n.*, command, bidding.
 impērīum, -i, *n.*, command, control, supreme authority; *nova imperia*, a change of government.
 impēro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, command, order.
 im-pētro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*in + patro*), obtain (*a request*), get leave.
 im-pētus, -ūs, *m.*, attack, rush, fury.
 im-prōvisus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*in + pro + video*), unforeseen; *de improviso*, unexpectedly.
 in, *prep.*, (1) *c. acc.*, into, to, against; (2) *c. abl.*, in, among, over.
 in-cendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (*in + root of cando*, *cf.*

- candeo), set on fire, burn.
- in-cīdo, -ĕre, -cīdi, *v. n.* (in + cādo), fall in with, happen.
- in-cīdo, -ĕre, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.* (in + caedo) cut into, notch.
- in-cīpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. n.* (in + capio), begin.
- in-cīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, set in motion, urge; cursu incitato, at full speed.
- in-cōlo, -ĕre, -cōlui, *v. a. and n.*, live in, dwell.
- in-crēdībilis, -e, *adj.* (in + crēdo), incredible.
- in-crēpīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, taunt, jeer at.
- in-cūso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (in + causa), blame, accuse.
- in-dē, *adv.* (is), thence, next.
- in-dignītās, -ātis, *f.* (in + dignus), indignity, outrage.
- in-dīlīgenter, *adv.* (in + dīlīgens), carelessly.
- in-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, draw over, cover.
- in-dūo, -ĕre, -ūi, -ūtum, *v. a.*, put on, cover.
- in-eo, -ire, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*, enter upon: inita aestate, at the beginning of summer.
- in-ermis, -ĕ, *adj.* (in + arma), unarmed.
- infērior, -us (*comp. of inferus*), lower; non inferior esse, to be a match for.
- in-fēro, -ferre, -tūli, illātum, *v. a.*, bring in, cause; bellum inferre, make war on; signa inferre, advance; spem inferre, inspire hope.
- infīmus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*superl. of inferus*), lowest; infīmus collis, the foot of the hill.
- in-flecto, -ĕre, -xi, -xum, *v. a.*, bend.
- in-grēdior, -grēdi, -gressus, *v. dep.* (in + grādior), enter, begin.
- in-īmicus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + amicus), unfriendly, hostile.
- in-īquītās, -ātis, *f.* (in + aequitas), unevenness, unfavourableness. (See note on xxii. 9).
- in-īquus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + aequus), unjust, unfavourable.
- in-ītium, -i, *n.* (ineo), beginning.
- in-iūria, -ae, *f.* (in + ius), wrong, ill-treatment, outrage.
- in-nītor, -i, -nixus or -nīsus, *v. dep.*, lean on.
- in-sēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, *v. dep.*, follow up, pursue.
- in-sīdīae, -arum, *f. plu.* (in-sideo), ambushade, treachery.
- insignē, -is, *n.*, sign, badge, crest; *plu.*, decorations.
- in-sisto, -ĕre, -stīti, take one's stand on, stand on.
- in-star, *n. indecl.* (in + root of sto), likeness; *c. gen.*, in-star muri, like a wall.
- in-stītūo, -ĕre, -ūi, -ūtum, *v. a.* (in + stātuo), construct, prepare.
- in-sto, -stare, -stīti, *v. n.*, press close on.

in-strūo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, draw up, erect.

intellĕgo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.* (inter + lĕgo), perceive, understand.

inter, *prep. c. acc.*, between, among; **inter se dare**, exchange.

inter-cĕdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, lie between, intervene.

inter-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cĕpi, -cep-tum, *v. a.* (inter + capio), cut off, intercept, catch.

inter-est, -esse, -fuit, *v. impers.*, it concerns.

inter-ficio, -ĕre, -fĕci, -fec-tum, *v. a.* (inter + facio), kill.

intĕr-icio, -ĕre, -iĕci, -iec-tum, *v. a.* (inter + iacio), throw between; *pass.*, intervene.

inter-im, *adv.* (inter + im, *old accusative of is*), in the meantime.

inter-mitto, -ĕre, -mĭsi, -missum, *v. a.*, leave off, stop, interrupt.

inter-nĕcio, -ōnis, *f.* (inter + nĕco), annihilation; **ad interneccionem redigere**, to wipe out entirely.

inter-scindo, -ere, -scĭdi, -scissum, *v. a.*, cut down.

inter-vallum, -i, *n.* (*lit.* the space between two palisades), space, interval.

in-texo, -ĕre, -ui, -xtum; *v. a.*, weave together.

intrā, *prep. c. acc.* (interā, *sc. parte*), within.

intro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, enter.

intrō-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead into.

intrō-mitto, -ĕre, -mĭsi, -missum, *v. a.*, admit, send within.

intro-rsus, *adv.* (intro-ver-sus), within.

in-ūsĭtatus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncommon, extraordinary.

in-ūtĭlis, -ĕ, *adj.*, useless.

in-vĕnio, -ire, -vĕni, -ven-tum, *v. a.*, find.

in-vĕtĕrasco, -ĕre, -avi, *v. n.* *inceptive* (in + vetus), settle permanently.

in-video, -ĕre, -vĭdi, -visum, *v. n.*, envy (*c. dat.*).

ipsĕ, -ā, -um, *pron.*, self.

ir-rĭdeo, -ĕre, -rĭsi, -rĭsum, *v. n.* (in + rĭdeo), laugh at, scoff at.

is, **ĕā**, **id**, *adj.*, that; *pron.*, he, she, it, such.

itā, *adv.*, so, thus.

ita-que, *conj.*, and so.

item, *adv.*, likewise, also.

itĕr, **itĭnĕris**, *n.* (ire, itum), march, road; **ex**, in itin-ere, on the march; **mag-num itĕr**, a forced march.

iūbeo, -ĕre, iussi, iussum, *v. a.*, order, bid.

iūdĭco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (iudex), judge, decide.

iūgum, -i, *n.* (root iug, as in iungo), yoke, ridge.

iūs, **iūris**, *n.*, right, authority.

iustĭtia, -ae, *f.* (iustus), justice, fairness.

iūvo, -are, iūvi, iūtum, *v. a.*, help.

iuxtā, *adv.* (see iugum), near.

L., Lucius.

lāpis, -ĭdis, *m.*, stone.

lassĭtūdo, -ĭnis, *f.* (lassus), weariness, exhaustion.

lāteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, lie hid.
lātītūdo, -īnis, *f.* (lātus),
breadth, width.

lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad,
wide.

lātus, -ēris, *n.*, side, flank.

laxo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
loosen, open out.

lēgātio, -ōnis, *f.* (lēgatus),
embassy.

lēgātus, -i, *m.* (lēgo, com-
mission), ambassador, en-
voy, lieutenant.

lēgio, -ōnis, *f.* 'lēgo, pick',
legion.

lēgiōnārius, -a, -um, *adj.*,
legionary.

lēniter, *adv.* (lēnis), gently.

lēvis, ē, *adj.*, light.

lēvitas, -atis, *f.* (lēvis), fickle-
ness, inconstancy.

lex, lēgis, *f.* (ligo, to bind),
law.

libērālīter, *adv.* (liber), cour-
teously, generously.

libēri, -orum, *m. plu.* (liber),
children.

littērae, -arum, *f. plu.*, letter,
despatch.

lōcus, -i (*plu.* lōca), place.
ground, post, opportunity.

longē, *adv.* (longus), far; far
away.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.

lōquor, -i, lōcūtus, *v. dep.*,
speak, talk.

lux, lūcis, *f.*, light; prima
luce, at daybreak.

luxūriā, -ae, *f.*, luxury.

māchīnātio, -ōnis, *f.*, engine.

māgis, *adv.* (mag-nus; *comp.*
of magnopere), more.

māgistrātus, -ūs, *m.* (māgis-
ter), magistracy.

magnītūdo, -īnis, *f.* (mag-
nus), greatness, size.

magnōpēre, *adv.* (magno +
opere), earnestly. (*Also*
written magno opere.)

magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great,
loud.

māior, -ūs, *adj.* (*comp.* of
magnus); maior natu
older; *plu.*, ancestors.

mālē-ficiūm, -i, *n.* (male +
facio), mischief, injury.

mandātum, -i, *n.* (mando),
commission, instructions.

mando, -are, -avi, -atum, *v.*
a., entrust; fugae se man-
dare, take to flight.

mānīpūlus, -i, *m.* (mānus-
pleo, a handful, *especially*
of hay, for an ensign), man-
iple.

man-suētūdo, -īnis, *f.* (ma-
nus + suesco), kindness,
clemency.

mānus, -ūs, *f.*, hand, band;
in manibus, at close quar-
ters.

mārē, -is, *n.*, sea.

māritīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(mare), sea.

mātūro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v.*
n. (root ma, as in mārē),
hasten.

maxīmē, *adv.* (*superl.* of mag-
nopere), especially, very.

mēdius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle;
media nox, midnight.

mēmōria, -ae, *f.*, recollection,
memory.

mercātor, -ōris, *m.* (merx,
mercis), trader.

mērītum, -i, *n.* (mēreo), ser-
vice, desert.

mīlēs, -ītis, *m.*, soldier.

mīlītāris, -e, *adj.* (mīles),

military; *res militaris*,
the art of war.

mille, *indecl. adj.*, a thousand;
mille passūs, a Roman
mile, 1618 English yards;
plu., milia, -ium, *as noun*,
thousands.

minīme, *adv.* (*superl. of pār-*
rum), by no means, not at
all.

minimus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(*superl. of parvus*), least.

minor, -us, *adj.* (*comp. of*
parvus), less.

minus, *adv.*, less; *si minus*
if not.

miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*,
wretched.

miserī-cordia, -ae, *f.* (*miser*
+ *cor*, *cordis*), pity.

mitto, -ēre, misi, missum,
v. a., send, hurl.

mōbilitas, -ātis, *f.* (*mōbilis*,
moveo), instability, change-
ableness.

mōdō, *adv.* (*mōdus*), only.

mōdus, -i, *m.*, manner; *ad*
hunc modum, to this
effect.

moenia, -um, *n. plu.* (*mūnio*;
cf. Poeni and Punicus),
walls.

mōlestē, *adv.*, with trouble;
molestē fero, to be an-
noyed.

mōneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*
(*root men, as in meminī*),
advise, warn.

mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain.

mōra, -ae, *f.*, delay.

mōror, -ari, ātus, *v. dep.*
(*mora*), delay.

mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom,
habit.

mōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum,

v. a., move; *castra mo-*
vere, strike camp.

mūlier, -ēris, *f.*, woman.

multitūdo, -inis, *f.* (*multus*),
great number, shower,
force.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much;
plu., many; multum (*ad-*
verbially), greatly.

mūnimentum, -i, *n.* (*mūnio*),
fortification.

mūnio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*,
fortify; munire castra,
make a fortified camp.

mūnitio, -ōnis, *f.* (*munio*),
fortification, intrench-
ment.

mūrus, -i, *m.* (*root mu, as in*
munio, moenia), wall.

nam, *conj.*, for.

nascor, -i, nātus, *v. dep.*,
rise.

nātio, -ōnis, *f.* (*nascor*), tribe.

nātu, *m.* (*only in abl.*), by
birth.

nātūra, -ae, *f.* (*nascor, na-*
tus), nature, character.

nāvo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*
(*gnavus*), perform with
diligence; navare operam,
do one's best.

nē, *conj.*, that . . . not, lest;
ne . . . quidem, not even.

nec. *See neque.*

nēcessārius, -a, -um, *adj.*,
necessary, urgent.

nēcessitās, -ātis, *f.*, compul-
sion, urgency, controlling
power.

nēco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*
(*nex*), kill.

neg-lēgo, -ēre, -xi, -ctum,
v. a. (*nec + lēgo*), neglect.

nēg-ōtium, -i, *n.* (*nec +*

otium), business, charge, trouble.
 nēmo (neminem, nullius, nemini, nullo; *for* ne + homo) *c.*, no one.
 nē-quē (nec), *conj.*, and not, nor; neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor.
 nē-quīquam, *adv.*, in vain, to no purpose, without good reason.
 neu (nē-ve), *conj.*, and not, nor.
 nīhīl, *indecl. n.* (ne + hīlum, not a whit), nothing; *adv.*, not at all.
 nīšī, *conj.*, if not, unless, except.
 nōbilitās, -ātis, *f.* (nobilis), high birth, nobility.
 noctū, *adv.* (nox), by night.
 nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *v. n.* (ne + volo), be unwilling, refuse.
 nōmen, -īnis, *n.* (root gno, as in (g)nobilis), name, reputation.
 nōmīnātum, *adv.* (nomen), by name.
 nōmīno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (nomen), name, mention.
 nōn, *adv.* (ne + oenum = unum; *cf.* moenia), not.
 non-dum, *adv.*, not yet.
 non-nullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, some; *plu.*, several.
 nōnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*for* novenus, novem), ninth.
 nōstēr, -trā, -trum, *adj.*, our, ours; *plu.* our men, the Romans.
 nōvem, *num. adj.*, nine.
 nōvūs, -ā, -um, *adj.*, new, strange; novaares, change of government, revolution.

No comparative; *superl.* novissimus, last; novissimum agmen, the rear.
 nox, noctis, *f.*, night; media nox, midnight.
 nūdo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, strip, clear.
 nullūs, -ā, -um, *gen.* nullius (ne + ullus), *adj.*, no, none.
 nūmērus, -ī, *m.*, number.
 nunc, *adv.*, now.
 nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, report, announce.
 nuntīus, -ī, *m.* (root of nōvus), messenger, word, news.
 ōb, *prep. c. acc.*, on account of; ob eam rem, on that account.
 ob-dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, draw in front, carry along.
 ōb-ītus, -ūs, *m.* (ob + eo, itum), death, destruction.
 ob-sēs, -īdis, *c.* (ob + sedeo), hostage.
 ob-tīneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (ob + teneo), hold.
 ob-vēnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. a.*, meet with, encounter.
 oc-cāsus, -ūs, *m.* (ob + cado), setting (of the sun).
 oc-cīdo, -ēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.* (ob + caedo), cut down, kill.
 oc-cultus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*p. p. p.* of occūlo), hidden, secret; in occulto, in hiding.
 oc-cūpo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ob + capio), seize, take up; occupatus, engaged, busy.
 oc-curro, -ēre, -i, -sum, *v. a.*, meet, come upon.

ōcěānus, -i, *m.*, ocean.
 octāvus, -a, -um, *adj.* (octo), eighth.
 octō, *num. adj.*, eight.
 of-fero, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, *v. a.*, offer, present.
 ō-mitto, -ěre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, neglect, let slip.
 omnīno, *adv.* (omnis), altogether; **non omnino**, not at all.
 omnis, -ě, *adj.*, all, every.
 ōnus, -ěris, *n.*, burden, weight.
 ōpem, ōpis, ōpe (*no nom. or dat.*), *f.* help; *plu.* opes, opum, resources.
 ōpěra, -ae, *f.* work; **operam navare**, do one's best.
 ōpīnio, -ōnis, *f.*, expectation, reputation, impression.
 ōportet, -ěre, -uit, *v. impers.*, it is right, it ought.
 oppidāni, -orum, *m. plu.*, townspeople.
 oppidum, -i, *n.*, town.
 op-portūnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ob + portus), convenient, suitable.
 op-pugnātio, -onis, *f.*, method of attack.
 op-pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ob + pugno), attack, assault.
 optimē, *adv.* (*superl.* of bēnē), very well.
 optimus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*superl.* of bōnus), best.
 ōpūs, -ěris, *n.*, work, fortification; **quanto opere**, how greatly.
 ōpūs, *indecl. n.*, need, necessity; **si quo opus esset**, in case of emergency.
 ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.* (ōro), speech.

ordo, -īnis, *m.*, order, rank, arrangement.
 ōrior, -īri, -ortus, *v. dep.*, rise, spring; **sol oriens**, the east.
 P., Publius.
 pābŭlum, -i, *n.* (pa-sco), forage, fodder.
 pāco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (pax), pacify, subdue.
 paenē, *adv.*, almost.
 pālūs, -ūdis, *f.*, marsh, swamp.
 pando, -ěre, -i, *pansum or passum, v. a.*, stretch, open; **passis manibus**, with outstretched hands.
 pār, pāris, *adj.*, equal, like.
 pāro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, prepare.
 pars, partis, *f.*, part, share, side, direction; **aliā in partem**, in another direction.
 partim, *adv.* (*old acc. of pars*), partly, in some cases.
 parvŭlus, -a, -um, *adj.* (parvus), trifling, unimportant.
 passus, -ūs, *m.* (pando), pace; **mille passus**, a Roman mile. (*See mille.*)
 passus, -a, -um, *p. p.* of pando and patior.
 pātě-fācio, -ěre, -fēcī, -factum, *v. a.*, open.
 pāteo, -ěre, -ui, *v. n.*, lie open, extend.
 pāter, -tris, *m.*, father.
 pātior, pātī, passus, *v. dep.*, suffer, endure, allow.
 patrius, -a, -um, *adj.* (pāter), of one's fathers, hereditary.
 pauci, -ae, -a, *adj.* (*cf.* paulus), few.

paulātim, *adv.* (paulus), little
 by little, gradually.
 paulisper, *adv.* (paulus), for
 a short time.
 paulo, *adv.* (*abl.* of paulus,
 -um), a little.
 paulūlum, *adv.* (paulum),
 a very little, slightly.
 paulum, *adv.*, a little, to
 some extent.
 pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.
 pēdester, -tris, -trē, *adj.*
 (pedes), on foot, infantry.
 pēior, -us, *comp.* of mālus,
 bad.
 pellis, -is, *f.*, skin, hide.
 pello, -ēre, pēpūli, pulsum,
v. a., drive away, put to
 flight.
 pēr, *prep. c. acc.*, through,
 along; per aetatem, owing
 to age; per se, by them-
 selves.
 per-fēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,
v. a., carry, bear, endure.
 pēriclītor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*
 (periculum), try, make
 proof of.
 pēricūlum, -i, *n.* (*cf.* ex-
 perior), trial, danger.
 per-mitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-
 sum, *v. a.*, yield, allow,
 entrust.
 per-mōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mō-
 tum, *v. a.*, excite, induce,
 alarm greatly.
 per-spīcio, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-
 tum, *v. a.* (per + -specio),
 see clearly, perceive, learn.
 per-suādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum,
v. a., persuade, induce.
 per-terreo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum,
v. a., frighten thoroughly,
 terrify.
 per-tīneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum

(per + teneo), extend,
 reach; pertinere *ad*, tend
 to.
 per-turbo, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., confuse, alarm.
 per-vēnio, -īre, -vēni, -ven-
 tum, *v. n.*, arrive, reach.
 pēs, pēdis, *m.*, foot; pedem
 referre, retire, retreat.
 pēto, -ēre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*,
 seek, ask, attack, make
 for.
 pīlum, -i, *n.*, javelin.
 plānities, -ēi, *f.* (plānus),
 plain.
 plērīquē, -aeque, -āque, *adj.*,
 many, great part.
 plērūmque, *adv.*, generally,
 as a rule.
 plūrimūs, -ā, -um (*superl.* of
 multus), most.
 polliceor, -ēri, -ītus, *v. dep.*,
 offer, promise.
 pondūs, -ēris, *n.*, weight.
 pōno, -ēre, pōsui, pōsitum,
v. a., place, put; ponere
 castra, pitch a camp.
 pons, pontis, *m.*, bridge.
 pōpūlor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*
 (populus, to scatter a
 people), lay waste, ravage.
 pōpūlus, -i, *m.*, people, tribe.
 porrectus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*p.p.p.*
 of porrigō), stretching.
 porrigō, -ēre, -rexī, -rectum,
v. a. (por = pro + rēgo),
 extend.
 porta, -ae, *f.*, gate.
 porto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
 carry.
 posco, -ēre, pōposci, *v. a.*,
 demand.
 pos-sīdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, -ses-
 sum, *v. a.* (por = pro +
 sedeo), occupy, hold.

pos-sum, *posse*, *pōtui*, *v. a.*
(*potis* + *sum*), *am* able,
can, be powerful.

post, *prep. c. acc.*, after, be-
hind; *adv.*, afterwards.

post-ēā, *adv.*, afterwards.

post-quam, *conj.*, after, when.

postrīdīē, *adv.*, (*posterus* +
dies), on the next day.

postūlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v.*
a. (*posco*), demand.

pōtens, -ntis, *adj.* (*possum*).
powerful.

pōtestās, -ātis, *f.* (*pōtis*),
power, opportunity.

pōtior, -īri, -ītus *v. dep. c.*
abl. and gen. (*pōtis*), gain
possession of, secure.

pōtius, *comp. adv.* (*pōtis*),
rather.

prae, *prep. c. abl.*, compared
with.

prae-ācūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
sharpened at the end.

praebeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v.*
a. (*prae* + *habeo*), provide,
afford.

prae-ceps, -cīpītis, *adj.* (*prae*
+ *caput*), headlong.

praedor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*
(*praeda*), plunder.

prae-fēro, -ferre, -tūli, -la-
tum, *v. a.*, place before;
se praeferre, outdo, excel.

prae-ficio, -ēre, -fēcī, -fec-
tum, *v. a.* (*prae* + *facio*),
put in command of.

prae-mitto, -ēre, -mīsī, -mis-
sum, *v. a.*, send on, send
in advance.

prae-scribo, -ēre, -scripsi,
-scriptum, *v. a.*, direct, give
orders.

prae-sertim, *adv.* (*prae* +
sero), especially.

prae-sīdium, -i, *n.* (*prae* +
sēdeo), protection, safety,
garrison, guard.

prae-sto, -are, -stīti, -stītum
or -stātum, *v. a. and n.*, sur-
pass, display; be prefer-
able.

prae-sum, -esse, -fūi, *v. n.*,
be in command of.

prēmo, -ēre, *pressi*, *pressum*,
v. a., press hard, harass.

prīmīpilus, -i, *m.*, the first
centurion. (*See Introduction*,
p. 22.)

prīmo, *adv.*, at first.

prīmum, *adv.*, first, in the
first place; *ubi* or *cum*
prīmum, as soon as.

prīmus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*
(*prae*), first; **prima lux**,
daybreak; **prima nox**,
nightfall.

prin-ceps, -cīpis, *c.* (*primus*
+ *capio*), chief, leader.

prīor, -us, *comp. adj.* (*prae*),
former; *plu.* those in front,
the van.

pristīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*prius*),
former, of old time.

prīus, *comp. adv.* (*prae*), be-
fore; *conj.*, *prius* . . . *quam*,
before.

prō, *prep. c. abl.*, before, in
front of, on behalf of, con-
sidering.

prō-cēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -ces-
sum, *v. n.*, advance, go for-
ward.

prōcul, *adv.*, afar, at a dis-
tance.

prō-cumbo, -ēre, -cūbui,
-cūbitum, *v. n.*, fall, sink
down.

prō-dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum,
v. a., lead forward.

proelior, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, fight.
proelium, -ii, *n.*, battle.
prōfectio, -onis, *f.* (proficiscor), departure, start.
pro-ficio, -ēre, -fēci, -fec-tum, *v. a.* (pro + facio), bring about, gain.
prō-ficiscor, -i, -fectus, *v. dep.* (pro + faciscor, facio), set out, start.
prō-fligo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, rout, overthrow.
prō-fūgio, -ēre, -fūgi, *v. n.*, escape.
prō-gnātus, -a, -um, *adj.* ((g)nascor), descended.
prō-grēdior, -i, -gressus, *v. dep.* (pro + grādior), advance, go forward.
prō-hībeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. a.* (pro + hābeo), hinder, prevent, restrain.
prō-īcio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a.* (pro + iācio), throw away.
prō-mōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mō-tum, *v. a.*, move forward.
prōpē, *prep. c. acc.*, near; *adv.*, nearly.
prōpēro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, hasten.
prō-pinquītās, -ātis, *f.* (pro-pinquus), nearness, kinship.
prōpinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* (prōpē), near; *pl.*, as noun, relatives.
prōpius, *comp. adv. of prope*, nearer.
prō-pōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsi-tum, *v. a.*, display.
propter, *prep. c. acc.* (pro-piter, prōpe), on account of.

proptērēā, *adv.*, on this account; **propterea quod**, because.
prō-pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, fight in front of, sally out to fight.
prō-sēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, *v. a.*, pursue, address.
pro-spectus, -ūs, *m.*, view, outlook.
prō-tīnus, *adv.* (pro + tēnus), forthwith, immediately.
prō-turbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, drive off, repulse.
prō-vīdeo, -ēre, -vīdi, -vi-sum, *v. a.*, take care, make provision.
prō-vincia, -ae, *f.*, province; *esp.* the Province. (*See Introduction*, p. 13.)
prō-vōlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, dash out, rush forward.
proxīmē, *adv.* (*superl. of prōpē*), last, most recently.
proxīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, nearest.
prūdētia, -ae, *f.* (providētia), foresight, discretion.
publicus, -ā, -um, *adj.* (pōpū-licus, *from* pōpūlus), public; **res publica**, the state.
pūer, -ēri, *m.*, boy; *pl.*, children.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.
pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, fight.

Q., Quintus.

quā, *adv.*, where.

quadrāgintā, *num. adj.*, forty.

quadrīngenti, -ae, -ā, *adj.*, four hundred.

quaero, -ēre, quaesīvi, quae-situm, *v. a.*, ask, seek, inquire.

quam, *adv.*, as, how; *with comparative*, than; *with superl.*, as . . . as possible.

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great, as great; quanto opere, how greatly.

quartus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fourth.

quattuor, *num. adj.*, four.

-que, *enclitic particle*, and; . . . que . . . que, both . . . and.

qui, quae, quōd, *rel. pron.*, who, which, what.

qui, quae, quod, *interr. adj.*, which, what.

qui-, quae-, quod-cunque, *indef. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, *indef. adj. and pron.*, one, a certain; *pl.*, some.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed; ne . . . quidem, not even.

quīn, *conj.* (qui-ne), that not, but that, that (*with words of negative meaning*).

qui-nam, quāenam, quodnam, *interr. adj.*, what pray?

quin-dēcim, *num. adj.*, fifteen.

quin-genti, -ae, -a, *adj.* (quinque-centum), five hundred.

quīnquāgintā, *num. adj.*, fifty.

quīnquē, *num. adj.*, five.

quintus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fifth.

quis, quā, quid, *indef. pron.*, any, any one.

quis, quid, *interr. pron.*, who? what?

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam or quidquam, *indef. pron.*, any one (*in negative or quasi-negative sentences*).

quis-quē, quaeque, quodque, *indef. adj.*, each.

quis-quis, quidquid, *indef. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

qui-vis, quaevis, quidvis (quodvis, *adj.*), *indef. pron.*, any you please, any whatever.

quō, *adv.*, whither, where; si quo, if anywhere; *with comparative in final clauses*, in order that.

quod, *conj.*, because; quod si, but if.

quōque, *adv.*, also.

rāmus, -i, *m.*, branch.

rātio, -ōnis, *f.* (reor, rātus), plan, system, method, science.

rē-cīpio, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (re + cāpio), recover, admit; se recipere, retire, retreat.

red-do, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *v. a.* (re + do), give back, make, render.

rēd-ēo, -īre, -īi, -ītum, *v. n.* (re + eo), go back, return, pass.

rēd-īgo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.* (re + āgo), reduce, make, render.

rēd-intēgro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (re + intēger), renew, restore.

rē-dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead back.

rē-fēro, -ferre, rettuli, rēlātum, *v. a.*, bring back, report; referre numerum, make a return.

rē-fringo, -ēre, -frēgi, -fractum, *v. a.* (re + frango), break down.

rēgio, -ōnis, *f.* (rēgo), district, territory.

regnum, -i, *n.* (rex), kingdom, royal power.

rē-icio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a.* (re + iācio), throw back, drive back.

rē-linguesco, -ēre, -lingui, *v. inceptive*, become slack, grow enervated.

rē-linquo, -ēre, -līqui, -lic-tum, *v. a.*, leave, abandon.

rē-līquus, -a, -um, *adj.* (re-linquo), remaining, rest of; *pl.*, the rest, the other; reliqui facere, to leave undone.

rē-mitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-sum, *v. a.*, send back, relax.

rē-nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, bring back word.

rē-pello, -ēre, reppūli, repulsum, *v. a.*, drive back.

rēpentino, *adv.*, on a sudden.

rē-pērio, -īre, reppēri, rēper-tum, *v. a.* (re + pario), find, discover.

rēs, rei, *f.* (no one word; meaning depends on context, but as a rule avoid translating by thing or affair). See under frumentarius, novus, publicus.

rē-sisto, -ēre, -stīti, *v. n.*, resist, withstand.

rē-spīcio, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, *v. a.* (re + spēcio), look back, look back and see.

rē-spondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, answer.

rē-tīneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (re + tēneo), preserve, restrain.

rē-vertor, -i, *v. dep.*, return (*perf. in use*, reverti, active).

rē-vōco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, recall.

rex, rēgis, *m.*, king.

rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

rūbus, -i, *m.*, bramble.

rūmor, -ōris, *m.*, report.

rūpes, -is, *f.*, rock.

rursus, *adv.* (re + versus), again, back.

sāgittārius, -i, *m.* (sāgitta), archer.

sālūs, -ūtis, *f.* (*cf.* sal-vus), safety, preservation.

sarcīna, -ae, *f.* (sarcio), pack, kit (*usually in plural*).

saxum, -i, *n.*, stone, rock.

sciēntia, -ae, *f.* (scio), knowledge.

scribo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, write.

scūtum, -i, *n.*, shield.

se or sese, *gen. sui*, reflex. pron., himself, herself, it-self, themselves.

sectio, -onis, *f.* (seco, sectum), sale by auction, booty.

secum, with himself, = cum se.

sēcundum, *prep. c. acc.* (sequor), next to, according to, along.

sēcundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (sequor), second, favourable.

sēd, *conj.*, but.

sēnātor, -ōris, *m.*, senator.

sēnātus, -ūs, *m.* (sēnex), senate.

sententia, -ae, *f.* (sentio), opinion, purpose, resolution.

sentis, -is, *m.*, briar, thorn.

sēpes, -is, *f.*, hedge.

septem, *num. adj.*, seven.
 septimus, -a, -um, *adj.* (septem), seventh.
 sēquor, -i, sēcūtus, *v. dep.*, follow.
 servītus, -ūtis, *f.* (servio), slavery.
 servo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, save, protect.
 sex, *num. adj.*, six.
 sexāgintā, *num. adj.*, sixty.
 sex-centi, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, six hundred.
 si, *conj.*, if.
 sic, *adv.*, thus, so, as follows.
 signī-fer, -fēri, *m.* (signum + fero), standard-bearer.
 signī-ficātio, -onis, *f.* (significo), intimation, intelligence.
 signī-fīco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (signum + facio), show.
 signum, -i, *n.*, signal, standard. (See *Introduction*, p. 27.)
 silva, -ae, *f.*, wood.
 silvestris, -ē, *adj.* (silva), woody.
 sīmūl, *adv.* (cf. sem-el), at the same time; simul ac, as soon as.
 sin, *conj.* (si + ne), but if.
 sīnē, *prep. c. abl.*, without.
 singūlāris, -ē, *adj.* (singuli), extraordinary, remarkable, unique.
 singūli, -ae, -a, *adj.* (cf. simul, sem-el), one by one, each, several.
 sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the left hand, left.
 sōl, sōlis, *m.*, sun.
 sollicitō, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, instigate, tamper with.

sōlum, *adv.*, only.
 sōlus, -a, -um (*gen. solius*), *adj.*, alone, only.
 spātium, -i, *n.*, space, distance, length.
 spēcies, -ēi, *f.* (cf. spec-to), appearance, sight.
 spēcūlator, -oris, *m.* (speculor), spy, scout. (See *Introduction*, p. 25.)
 spēs, spei, *f.*, hope.
 spīritus, -ūs, *m.* (spīro), breath; *pl.*, airs, haughtiness.
 stātīm, *adv.* (sto), immediately.
 stātīō, -ōnis, *f.* (sto), picket, outpost.
 stātūō, -ēre, -ūi, -ūtum, *v. a.* (sto), consider, resolve.
 stātūra, -ae, *f.* (sto), height, stature.
 strēpītus, -ūs, *m.* (strēpo), outcry, din.
 stūdeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be anxious for.
 stūdium, -i, *n.*, enthusiasm, eagerness.
 sūb, *prep. c. acc. and abl.*, under; sub vesperum, towards evening; sub occasum solis, just before sunset.
 sūb-ēo, -ire, -ii, -ītum, *v. n. and a.*, come up to, attack, mount.
 sūbito, *adv.*, suddenly, hastily.
 sublatus, *p. p. p. of tollo*.
 sub-mitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, *v. a.*, send up, send to help.
 sub-rūo, -ēre, -rūi, -rūtum, *v. a.*, undermine.
 sub-sēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, *v. dep.*, follow close.

sub-sīdium, -i, *n.* (sub + sēdeo), help; *pl.*, reserves; subsidio esse, to counter-balance.
 suc-cēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, come up to, approach.
 suc-cessus, -ūs, *m.* (sub + cēdo), advance, close approach.
 sum, esse, fui, *v. n.*, to be.
 summa, -ae, *f.*, top, total; summa belli, chief control of war; summa imperi, chief command.
 summus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*superl.* of superus), highest, very great; ab summo, from the top.
 sūmo, -ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, *v. a.* (sub + emo), take, assume.
 sūpērior, -us, *adj.* (*comp.* of superus), higher, former.
 sūpēro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (super), overcome.
 sūper-sēdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, *v. n.*, refrain from, decline.
 sūper-sum, -esse, -fūi, *v. n.*, be left, survive.
 sup-plex, -icis, *c.* (sub + plico), suppliant.
 sup-plicātio, -onis, *f.* (sup-plex), a solemn thanksgiving.
 sup-porto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, bring up.
 suprā, *adv.* and *prep. c. acc.*, above, before.
 sus-tento, -are, -avi, -atum (*intensive* of sustineo), hold out, maintain defence.
 sus-tīneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (subs for sub + teneo),

maintain, withstand; se sustinere, stand.

sūus, -a, -um, *adj.*, his, her, its, one's own; sui, his or their countrymen; sua, their property.

T., Titus.

tāmen, *adv.*, yet, however.

tantūlus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*dimin.* of tantus), so small, such puny.

tantum, *adv.*, so much, only.

tantus, -a, -um, *adj.* (tam), so great, so much.

tardo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, check, delay.

tardus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slow.

tēgimentum, -i, *n.* (tego), covering, case.

tēlum, -i, *n.* (tex-lum, texo), missile.

tempus, -ōris, *n.*, time.

tendo, -ēre, tētendi, tensum or tentum, *v. a.*, stretch out.

tēneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, hold, keep back.

tēner, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, tender, young.

terror, -ōris, *m.*, panic, fright.

tertius, -a, -um, *adj.*, third.

testūdo, -īnis, *f.*, tortoise. (*See Introduction*, p. 34.)

tīmeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, fear.

tollo, -ēre, sustūli, sublatum, *v. a.*, (root tul-, as in tūli), take away, remove.

tortumentum, -i, *n.* (torqueo), engine. (*See Introduction*, pp. 36, 37.)

tōtīdem, *indecl. adj.*, just as many.

tōtus, -ā, -um (*gen. totius*),
adj., the whole, all.

trabs, trābis, *f.*, beam.

trā-do, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *v.*
a. (trans + do), hand over,
surrender.

trā-dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v.*
a. (trans + duco), lead
across.

trans, *prep. c. acc.*, across.

trans-eo, -īre, -ii, -ītum, *v.*
a., cross.

trans-grēdior, -i, -gressus,
v. dep., pass, cross.

trans-versus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
across, cross.

tres, tria, *num. adj.*, three.

tribūnus, -i, *m.*, tribune.
(See *Introduction*, p. 21.)

trīdium, -i, *n.* (tres + dies),
space of three days.

tūba, -ae, *f.*, trumpet. (See
Introduction, p. 37.)

tum, *adv.*, then; cum . . .
tum, not only . . . but also.

tūmultus, -ūs, *m.* (tūmeo),
confusion, insurrection.

tūmulus, -i, *m.* (tūmeo).
mound, eminence.

turpītūdo, -īnis, *f.* (turpis),
disgrace.

turris, -is, *f.*, tower. (See
Introduction, p. 32.)

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (tueor),
safe.

ūbi, *conj.* (quo-bi), where,
when; ubi primum, as
soon as.

ullus, -a, -um (*gen. -ius*), *adj.*,
any (*with negatives*).

ūnā, *adv.*, together, along
with.

undēcīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
eleventh.

undīque, *adv.*, from all sides,
on every side.

ūnīversus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(unus + verito), all, the
whole.

ūnus, -a, -um (*gen. -ius*), *adj.*,
one, alone.

urgeo, -ēre, ursi, *v. a.*, press
hard.

ūsus, -ūs, *m.* (utor), use, ser-
vice, experience; ex usu,
to the advantage of; usui
esse, be useful.

ūt (ūti), *conj. c. ind.*, when,
as; *c. subj.*, so that, in
order that, how.

ūterquē, utrāque, utrumque,
pron., each, both (of two).

ūti. (See ut.)

ūtor, uti, usus, *v. dep.*, use,
enjoy, show, keep.

vācūus, -a, -um, *adj.* (vāco),
empty, destitute.

vādum, -i, *n.* (vādo), shal-
low, ford.

vāleo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. n.*,
be strong, have power.

vallum, -i, *n.*, rampart.

vārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, varied,
diverse.

ven-do, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum,
v. a. (vēnum + do), sell.

vēnio, -ire, vēni, ventum, *v.*
n., come.

verbum, -i, *n.*, word; verba
facere, speak, plead.

vēreor, -ēri, -ītus, *v. dep.*, fear.

vergo, -ēre, *v. n.*, lie, incline.

vēro, *adv.* (vērus), but in-
deed, even.

versor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.* (*in-*
tensive of verito), be busy,
engaged in, involved in,
stay.

verto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*,
 turn.
vesper, -ĕris, *or* -ĕri, *m.*, even-
 ing.
vĕto, -are, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*,
 forbid.
vĕtus, -ĕris, *adj.*, ancient,
 former.
vexillum, -i, *n.* (*dimin. of*
vĕlum), banner, standard.
 (*See Introduction*, p. 28.)
vexo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*
 (*vĕho*), harry, lay waste.
victor, -ōris, *m.* (*vinco*), con-
 queror.
victōria, -ae, *f.* (*victor*), vic-
 tory.
vīcus, -i, *m.* (*cf.* Nor-wich,
 Ber-wick), village.
vīdeo, -ĕre, vīdi, visum, *v.*
a. (*rt. vid, as in wit*), see;
pass., seem, appear.
vīgilia, -ae, *f.* (*vigil*), watch.
 (*See Introduction*, p. 31.)
vīginti, *num. adj. (indecl.)*,
 twenty.
vīmen, -īnis, *n.*, osier.

vinco, -ĕre, vīci, victum, *v.*
a., defeat, conquer.
vīnea, -ae, *f.*, pent-house,
 mantlet. (*See Introduction*,
 p. 33.)
vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine.
vīr, vīri, *m.*, man.
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.* (*vir*), valour,
 bravery, virtue.
vīs, *acc. vim, abl. vi, f.*,
 force, violence; *pl.*, vīres,
 strength.
vīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
 avoid, shirk.
vix, *adv.*, scarcely.
vōlo, velle, vōlui, *v. n.*, be
 willing, wish.
vōluntas, -ātis, *f.* vōlo),
 will, consent.
vox, vōcis, *f.*, word, cry.
vulgō, *adv.* (*vulgus*), gener-
 ally, as a rule.
vulnĕro, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a. (*vulnus*), wound.
vulnus, -ĕris, *n.* (*cf. vello*,
vulsum), wound.

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